"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler today; fair tomorrow; diminishing northwest winds.
For full weather report see page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,737. .... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

POLL DOORS AJAR AS CAMPAIGN ENDS

Glynn in Manhattan, Whitman in the Bronx Appeal for Votes to the Last.

EACH SPEAKS AT MIDNIGHT

Republican Money Appears and Puts the Betting Odds at 10 to 8 on Whitman.

LITTLE CASH FOR WORKERS

Party Managers Stop Giving Figures, but All Sides Express Confidence in the Result.

With the leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties confident of victory the State campaign was brought to a close early this morning. Gov. Glynn remained on the stump until well after midnight, when he made the last of more than thirty speeches.

District Attorney Whitman finished up his campaign with a whirlwind tour of the Bronx.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt made the last plea for votes for the Progressive Party at Oyster Bay.

The fact that the candidates of the Democratic and Republican Parties kept up the fight for votes until the doors of the polling booths were yawning was one of the remarkable features of the campaign.

No new forecasts were given out. Charles F. Murphy, leader at Tammany Hall, refused to make any statement. The candidates all expressed themselves as absolutely confident.

The betting odds changed yesterday to 10 to 8 on Whitman, so much Republican money appeared. At the Breslin and the Waldorf last night a considerable amount of money was offered on Whitman at these odds, with very few takers. There was talk at the Waldorf o fa bet of $30,000 to $24,000 on Whitman between two well-known uptown men, but it was said that this was the only wager of any size.

Fred Schumm at his Brooklyn cafe said last night that about $10,000 had been put up during the day at 10 to 8 on Whitman, and that $50,000 was in his hands representing exclusively wagers on the Gubernatorial campaign. It was estimated in the Wall Street district that a corresponding amount had been placed by brokerage houses for customers, a small total in comparison with other years.

The managers of the various parties announced that less money was distributed among the district Captains than at any election for years. The Progressive Party said it would spend no money getting out the vote.

GLYNN MAKES A RECORD.

Governor Ends Campaign with Big Meetings in Manhattan.

With more than thirty speeches in one day as a record for electioneering, Gov. Glynn closed his campaign late last night with many open-air mass meetings in Manhattan. During the day he spoke at twenty-one towns stretched from one end of Long Island to the other, and last night he addressed one meeting in Brooklyn and an even dozen in Manhattan When he uttered his last appeal for votes Election Day had arrived.

After the Governor had completed the hardest day's work of his unusually hard three weeks' campaigning, he was asked how he felt regarding the election, and, still full of life and energy, he said:

"It has been a hard battle, but a splendid one. The last day has been the best one of a great campaign in which we have won the confidence and support of the people. At no time have the Democratic candidates descended to a campaign of personalities. We have been more than fair to every man. I have discussed in detail the business, administrative, financial, and legislative problems, which are the only questions of importance to the people of the State. Mr. Whitman has evaded all of the issues of the campaign, and has refused to tell the people where he stands.

"I have challenged him to take a position for or against direct primaries, workmen's compensation, co-operative markets for farmers, the State Employment Bureau, the financial policy which makes the State live within its income, and the land bank law. Mr. Whitman did declare that he was against the land bank, but before he had had time to take a stand against the other reforms for which I am responsible, he felt the effect of his declaration. Thereafter he confined his campaign to abuse of two unimportant clerks in minor State departments, who, it is now discovered, made mistakes long ago which they are trying to live down.

"These discoveries and an attempt to take advantage of a bigotry which all good citizens are ashamed to admit exists even to an insignificant degree in this State are Mr. Whitman's sole issues. There can be but one result of such a campaign."

Glynn Bugles Woke the Echoes.

The Governor's final whirl around Brooklyn and Manhattan was spectacular. Arriving in East New York after 8 o'clock on the special train on which he had toured Long Island, he went directly to the Hopkinson Mansion, Hopkinson and Pitkin Avenues, for his first speech of the night. An escort of forty-seven automobiles, all gayly decorated and carrying committees of the various Glynn clubs and organizations in the city, met him at the Mansion, and from there, in a long, fast flying line, accompanied him through Manhattan.

The automobiles were led by six motor cycle policemen, and on the front seats of the leading cars buglers sounded

Continued on Page 7.

JUDGE SEEKS SOLDIERS TO CURB STRIKERS

Federal Court in Arkansas, Defied, Calls on President for Troops to Enforce Its Mandate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—President Wilson, Attorney General Gregory, and Secretary Garrison of the War Department discussed at a conference at the White House tonight the advisability of sending Federal troops to the strike district at Hartford Valley, Ark., to assist Frank Youmans, United States District Judge, in enforcing the orders of his court.

No decision was reached, and the announcement was made that no troops would be ordered out tonight at any rate. It was said, however, that the request of the Federal Judge was under consideration, and the matter would be held in abeyance until tomorrow pending advices from the Judge as to the ability of his Marshals to cope with the situation.

Dispatches to officials here told about bloodshed and rioting and an almost uncontrollable situation.

This is the first request of the kind that has come to the Federal Government from a court in many years, but it is fully covered by Federal statutes giving the Department of Justice power to call on the military branch of the Government for assistance in enforcing the laws of the United States.

Judge Youmans, according to reports which have reached officials here, has been unable to rely upon some of his Deputy Marshals to preserve order. He could make no appeal to the State authorities, as following recent labor troubles the iron mine properties were placed in the hands of a receiver in the Federal Court of the Western District of Arkansas, over which Judge Youmans presides. Several Deputy Marshals have been injured in the past few weeks.

Should the President act on the recommendation of the Federal Judge, a proclamation will be issued warning all citizens in the affected district to give up their arms and obey the law. Secretary Garrison declined to say tonight whether any orders would be issued tomorrow for Federal troops, awaiting word from the White House. Troops probably would be sent from Fort Logan H. Root, Arkansas, if ordered.

KAISER'S HAIR NOW WHITE?

Has Turned So Since the War Began, Englishwoman Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—An Englishwoman who has just returned from Berlin, where she had been living since the outbreak of the war, says it is absolutely true that the Kaiser's hair has turned white since the war began.

SARGENT PAINTS AMID WAR.

Work of Artist in Austrian Tyrol Not Interfered With.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—John S. Sargent was painting in the Austrial Tyrol when the war broke out, and, according to The Manchester Guardian, there was some anxiety among his friends, despite his American citizenship.

That anxiety now has been relieved by news that Mr. Sargent's work has not been interrupted in any way, and that he purposes to return to London next month.

VESUVIUS ACTIVE AGAIN.

Inhabitants Greatly Alarmed, Fearing Repetition of 1906 Disaster.

NAPLES, Nov. 2.—Mount Vesuvius is again in eruption and the inhabitants in its vicinity have become greatly alarmed. On Sunday special prayers were made and processions of people went to favored shrines, as a repetition of the disaster of 1906 is feared.

The activity of the volcano first manifested itself by deep detonations and rumblings. This was followed by gigantic columns of smoke and soon thereafter an abundant eruption of lava began.

The last serious eruption of Mount Vesuvius occurred in the Spring of 1906. Several villages were destroyed and the property loss was estimated at $20,000,000. About 500 persons were killed and 50,000 made homeless. Many nations, especially the United States, sent aid to the sufferers. There have been several minor eruptions since.

ANOTHER SLIDE AT PANAMA.

Canal Closed, but Col. Goethals Hopes to Have It Open Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Panama Canal has been closed to navigation by another landslide. Col. Goethals cabled the Canal Commission late today:

"Rapid movement of slide material, in the break north of Gold Hill, locked the channel Saturday. Hope to open channel by Wednesday."

As understood at the canal offices, this slide is only an aftermath of the big slide of Oct. 14, when nearly three-quarters of a million yards of earth and rock slipped from the hillside down into the canal prism.

WILL CUT STEEL WAGES.

Big Corporation Decides on Retrenchment to Take Effect Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2.—From an official source it was learned today that the United States Steel Corporation on Jan. 1 would reduce the wages of its army of employes in different plants throughout the country. As a prelude to this action the dividend on the common stock was reduced a few days ago. Independent mills, it was said, probably would follow the example of the Steel Corporation and reduce the pay of all employes who were not protected by working agreements extending beyond Jan. 1.

While this action has been expected in iron and steel circles, officials of the Carnegie Steel Company, which first posted in its mills the notice of the expiration on Jan. 1 of the wage agreement, have denied that any decision had been reached, contending that they were merely taking advantage of the expiring agreement, which had been in force for thirteen years, to notify their employes that the question of wages and salaries would be up for settlement at the end of the present year.

The percentage of the reduction determined upon was not made public today, and it is not known whether the salaries of officials will be cut.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
$6 the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

INDICT 21 IN DEALS OF THE NEW HAVEN

Grand Jurors Charge Conspiracy by Directors, of Whom Five Still Serve.

MELLEN ENJOYS IMMUNITY

Bench Warrants Issued for Defendants and Three Are Released on Bail.

GOES BACK TO JULY 2, 1890

Government Case Is Independent of Recent Agreement to Dissolve —Demurrers Expected.

Twenty-one Directors, past and present, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury for conspiracy to monopolize interstate commerce by acquiring the control of practically all the transportation facilities of New England. This is the result of the Government investigation of New Haven affairs which has progressed for more than a year and which, as regards the civil aspect of the case, was settled by a decree to which both sides agreed before it was presented for Judge Mayer's signature two weeks ago.

Charles S. Mellen, who was the chief witness before the Grand Jury and thus gained immunity, was not indicted. The defendants named in the true bill were William Rockefeller, George Macculloch Miller, Charles F. Brooker, William Skinner, D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, James S. Elton, James S. Hemingway, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Charles M. Pratt, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster, Henry K. McHarg, Edward D. Robbins, Alexander Cochrane, John L. Billard, George F. Baker, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Theodore N. Vail, Edward Milligan, and Francis T. Maxwell

Directors or ex-Directors.

All these defendants have been or are on the board. Some of them were the leaders in New Haven affairs before the road was reorganized, including Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Baker, Mr. Ledyard, and Mr. Billard. Mr. Brewster, Mr. McHarg, Mr. Cuyler, Mr. Milligan, and Mr. Maxwell are still members of the board. Mr. Robbins has been general counsel of the road.

Nearly fifty men, some of whom are now dead, were mentioned in the indictment as having conspired with the twenty-one, although they were not indicted. Most prominent among them was the late J. P. Morgan, and some of the others were Chauncey M. Depew, Lucius Tuttle, John M. Hall, Richard A. McCurdy, and Alexander J. Cassatt.

The punishment for the alleged crime is one year in prison, a fine of $5,000, or both.

The indictment was handed up in the morning to Judge Foster of Louisiana, who was sitting temporarily in the Federal District Court. Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Swacker, R. L. Betts, and James W. Osborne were present for the Government, and Mr. Osborne asked that bench warrants might issue immediately for the defendants. This was ordered by the court, and the Federal officials immediately began to notify the defendants who were in the city.

Geoerge F. Baker and Charles M. Pratt, who had with them John D. Lindsay as their attorney, and Lewis Cass Ledyard, who was represented by John G. Milburn, presented themselves before Judge Foster at 2 o'clock.

"George F. Baker to the bar," called Clerk Leary, and the defendants at once stepped forward to offer pleas of not guilty. Assistant District Attorney Robert Stephenson suggested that ten days be allowed to the defendants in which to withdraw their pleas or to demur, but the Judge considered that three weeks would be a more reasonable period.

Bail Fixed at $5,000.

Mr. Lindsay suggested that, considering the standing of the defendants, there really was no reason why they should be required to give bail.

"A man doesn't like to say he's out on bail," Mr. Baker was heard to remark to Mr. Milburn, who stood beside him, but Judge Foster thought bail should be given.

"It would be more regular, I think," he remarked. "I'll make it $5,000. There can be no hardship in furnishing it in this case."

There was a general laugh, and the defendants withdrew with their counsel to give bail before Commissioner Houghton. This was furnished for them by the American Surety Company.

Hoffman Miller, son of George Macculloch, another of the defendants, represented that his father was 82 years old and in very poor health, and that it would be a great hardship if he were forced to appear to plead. Mr. Miller, Sr., is now in Morristown, N. J., and, of course, will plead not guilty. The court agreed to leave him for the present in the custody of his son as his counsel and not to demand that he put in a formal appearance.

Outside the courtroom Hoffman Miller was energetic in his denunciations of the action of the Government in indicting his father and in having the Grand Jury return the indictments on the day before election day.

"It's an outrage," he exclaimed, "bringing in these indictments at this period of the year. It is all done for political effect. They could have been returned any time this year. They were found on Monday last week, and the Grand Jury at that time shook hands with Mr. Osborne, who almost kissed him.

Assails Grand Jury Action.

"I represented to the Judge that my father is a very old man, 82 years old. He very kindly consented that I should appear as his counsel and enter his plea.

Continued on Page 5.

THUNDER OF SEA FIGHT IS HEARD IN ENGLAND

Firing Off Dover Indicates Battle Between British Ships and German Submarine.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Heavy firing was heard off the Foreland at Dover this afternoon. Twelve live shells were fired in rapid succession. The concussion rattled windows at Deal.

A British torpedo boat destroyer could be seen outside Goodwin Sands, and it was surmised that the British ship had attacked a German submarine which was known to be in the Channel.

TESTS FOR ARMOR ON ZEPPELINS FAIL

Germans Unsuccessful in Making Their Big Air Fighters Bomb-Proof.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE CONSTANCE, Switzerland, Nov. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The statement that the new Zeppelins, said to have been designed for a raid on London, have aluminum covers as a protection for the envelope against bombs and shells is incorrect.

In regard to two airships now completing at Friedrichshafen, I learn that several experiments have been made with various substances, but so far these efforts to make the Zeppelins bombproof have been unsuccessful.

TEN MORE ARMY CORPS WILL JOIN GERMANS

Six Will Serve in Belgium and Northern France—Four Will Attack Verdun.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Information reaching here shows that the new German army has a total strength of 580,000 men, and is made up principally by calling out the recruits of 1915. The remainder are volunteers of all ages.

The army is divided into twelve corps and will be used as follows: Six corps for service in Belgium and France, two to form a reserve force and be stationed around Strassburg, and the other four to be employed in special effort to take Verdun.

ATTACKED ON SEA, BY AIR AND UNDER SEA

French Cruiser's Exciting Battle With Aeroplane, Torpedo Boat and Submarines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Petit Parisien publishes a letter from a sailor on the Waldeck Rousseau giving details of the attack Oct. 19 by Austrians on that cruiser from air, sea, and under sea simultaneously.

"On approaching the Cattaro coast toward 8 o'clock in the morning," he says, "an aeroplane appears which apparently intends to attack us. Clear decks for action is sounded, the quick-firers are aimed. The airman drops three bombs. One bursts fifteen yards from the ship's side opposite my gun. Our quick-firers prevent further attacks and the aeroplane retires, apparently unhurt.

"At the same moment a periscope is seen 600 yards away. Our guns demolish it. We advance at full speed, twenty-four knots. A second periscope sighted in the rear sends us two torpedoes, which we avoid by dodging. It also is demolished by our fire. We see a swirl in the water as if the submarine is sinking, nothing else.

"A moment later a torpedo boat comes to starboard obviously trying to draw us over a mine field. We don't follow, but our big guns inflict damage. Flames rise from the enemy's stern. However, he escapes and the battle ends."

DUNFERMLINE PELTS CARNEGIE'S STATUE

Citizens of His Birthplace Believe Their Benefactor Is Pro-German.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to a news agency from Dunfermline, Scotland, says that local sentiment against Andrew Carnegie because of his alleged pro-German attitude is so strong that the statue which was erected in his honor by the citizens of his native town last June has been pelted by a crowd.

Carnegie films which have been exhibited at moving-picture houses have been withdrawn, the correspondent says.

The only utterances of Mr. Carnegie published in America which might be construed as being pro-German were contained in an interview which he gave on arriving in New York from abroad on Sept. 25 and an article by him in The Independent of Oct. 17 entitled "A League of Peace—Not Preparation for War."

In the former he said, according to THE TIMES reporter:

"Now I will tell you how the war started. The Kaiser was on a holiday on his yacht in the North Sea. While he was away he received a telegram asking him to return to Berlin. When he returned the mischief already had been done. The Kaiser himself is a marvelous man, possessed of wonderful ingenuity."

In The Independent article Mr. Carnegie said that the foundation for a world peace court had been laid when, on Sept. 5, Great Britain, France, and Russia had mutually agreed not to make peace separately and added:

"After the present belligerents agree upon peaceful settlement Germany and Austria should be the first invited by the Allies to join in forming a league of peace."

When Britain declared war on Germany on Aug. 4, Mr. Carnegie was reported to have said that Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, could have done nothing less, since Belgian neutrality, guaranteed by both Great Britain and Germany, had been violated by the latter.

The Reputation of Deerfoot Farm Sausages has caused many imitations. Examine the wrapper and be sure you get the GENUINE—the finest pork sausage made. They contain the best parts of the pig, flavored with choicest spices. Now on sale at 173 Chamber Street. Tel. 3911 Cortlandt.—Advt.

ELECT GUTIERREZ TO RULE MEXICO

Dark Horse Chosen by Chiefs' Convention Was a Rural Grocer Before Revolution.

HIS TERM ONLY 20 DAYS

Made Short Because Zapata Delegates Had No Votes—Carranza Threatens War.

WARNED BY UNITED STATES

Vera Cruz Won't Be Evacuated Until Guarantees Demanded Are Given by Mexico.

MEXICO, Nov. 2.—A dispatch received here from Aguascalientes says that Gen. Eulalie Gutierrez was elected Provisional President or Mexico this morning shortly after midnight. The election is for twenty days only. The convention voted to meet in Mexico City later.

Gen. Gutierrez has been prominently identified with the revolutionary movement that resulted in the expulsion of Gen. Huerta from the republic. He is a close friend of Gen. Carranza and rose with Carranza against Huerta in Carranza's native State of Coahuila. He defeated a force of Federals near Saltillo last January. In April he expelled the Spanish residents from the City of San Luis Potosi. One of his greatest victories against the Federals was won at Venegas in June.

Commenting today on the action of the Aguascalientes Convention, Foreign Minister Fabela said:

"The high officers of this Government believe that this convention had no right to name a successor to Gen. Carranza. If Gen. Villa and Gen. Zapata refuse to leave the country with Carranza we will have war. The only way to guarantee peace is for these three chieftains to leave the field. Gen. Gutierrez is a brave and honorable soldier, but the convention must live up to Gen. Carranza's demands."

Preparatory to the election of a provisional President, the Aguascalientes Convention last night accepted the resignation of Gen. Carranza as First Chief of the Constitutionalist Party. The resignation was accepted unconditionally. Gen. Villa resigned at the same time from the command of the Northern Division of the army.

EL PASO, Nov. 2.—Gen. Carranza, from Mexico City today, issued a further demand for an explanation from the convention. Indications tonight pointed to a possible conflict between the Carranza and Villa factions. It was reported that both sides had begun moving troops.

The term of office, twenty days, accorded to Gutierrez, was made short out of consideration for the delegates of Gen. Zapata, the Southern chieftain. These delegates had no vote in the convention for lack of authorization from their chief. Within the twenty days allotted it was expected that Zapata could arrange to allow his agents to vote for him.

A message from the Central Bureau of Information at Mexico City was given out by the Consulate General's office here tonight as follows:

"As soon as the First Chief was informed of the action of the Aguascalientes convention he stated to the convention delegates that he was disposed to do as he had promised and give up his command and executive power as soon as the convention had fixed the form of provisional government and arranged for Zapata and Villa to give up command of their forces. Also he asks that an explanation be made to him of the motives which had impelled the convention to decide to accept his resignation and the motives from which it had considered expedient his resignation from power."

In the convention last night Gutierrez received eighty-eight votes for Provisional President. His nearest competitor was Gen. Juan Cabral, the Sonora commander, for whom thirty of the delegates voted.

Gutierrez comes of the lower middle class. Before he became a revolutionist he was a grocer. He was appointed Provisional Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi by Carranza at the beginning of the Constitutionalist revolution. He is regarded, however, to be a sympathizer with Villa in the present controversy.

Gutierrez is known throughout the Constitutionalist Army as "the Tiger of Conception del Oro," from the little town between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi, where he made his home. When Gutierrez allied himself with Carranza he succeeded in raising several hundred men from among his neighbors, but was unable to arm more than a handful of them. In spite of this he is credited with inflicting severe damage to the Federal troops sent to defend Monterey and Saltillo. He succeeded in seizing a quantity of dynamite from mining companies operating south of Saltillo. With this as his only weapon it is said he destroyed dozens of Federal troop and supply trains. From these trains he armed and equipped the force with which he inflicted a decisive defeat on the Federal command at Vanega last June.

The naming of Gutierrez as head of the convention of chiefs and acting chief executive of the nation came as a surprise. He had not been mentioned as a possibility for the office.

Carranza Not Satisfied.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 2.—Gen. Carranza, speaking from the balcony of the City Hall in Puebla tonight, said that if the Aguascalientes convention designated as Provisional President a man of worth and patriotism he would retire in

Continued on Page 4.

ALLIES REJECT APOLOGY BY TURKEY; ENGLAND ORDERS NORTH SEA CLOSED; GAINS BY THE ALLIES IN BELGIUM

Summary of War News.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey has made an apology to the allied powers, the terms of which, although not disclosed, are not acceptable to the Allies, according to an official statement from the French Government. The Allies insist on reparation to Russia for the damage done by the Turkish bombardment; the immediate dismissal of the German officers from the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, and the internment of the two vessels until the end of the war. This demand, it is believed, will not be sanctioned by the Young Turks.

The British Admiralty announces that the entire North Sea has been closed to commerce, and vessels entering this area will be exposed to the gravest danger from the mines which it has been necessary to lay. This action has been taken, it is explained, as a reply to the laying of mines by the Germans in the waters near the Irish coast.

Attacks by the Germans against the positions of the Allies were less violent yesterday, according to the French War Office, which reports some progress south of Dixmude.

The Germans report the capture of Messines, south of Ypres, which has been taken and retaken four times since Saturday. Further gaining of ground in the vicinity of the Ypres Canal and advances in the Argonnes, with severe losses to the Allies, are also reported.

The Russians announce that they have repulsed the German attacks in East Prussia, and continue their offensive movement beyond the Vistula River without opposition. Fierce fighting is taking place with the Austrians on the San River, in Galicia.

The German report states that the Russian attacks against the Austro-German positions in Russian Poland have been repulsed and several detachments routed. The bombardment of Czernowitz is reported.

KAISER'S ARMY IS REINFORCED

Fresh Troops Reach Bruges—Six New Corps to Join Northern Forces.

MESSINES WON FROM ALLIES

But Paris Reports Gains at Several Points in the Slow Advance Toward Ostend.

Kaiser Waits to See the Capture of Ypres

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A TOWN IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 2, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The German Emperor has ordered his troops to take Ypres at all costs. He came in person to the firing line to see them do it.

The Germans opened the attack on the allied lines yesterday with a furious artillery fire. Infantry came into action, and for one of the few times during this campaign charged the Allies' trenches with the bayonet.

All day the battle has raged. The fighting has been desperate and the losses very heavy.

What is the outcome or whether the battle has yet had a definite result is not yet known, but this I have good reason to believe: Last night the Allies still held Ypres.

PARIS, Nov. 2, 11:15 P. M.—This official bulletin was issued by the War Office this evening:

Between the North Sea and the Oise the attacks made today by the Germans have been less violent than those of yesterday.

In Belgium we have progressed at the south of Dixmude and at the south of Ghelavelt, and we have maintained all our other positions.

In the region of the Aisne a violent German offensive between Braye-en-Lannois and Vailly has completely failed.

The afternoon bulletin said:

On our left wing the German offensive continued yesterday with the same violence in Belgium and in the north of France, particularly between Dixmude and the Lys. In this region, in spite of attacks and counter-attacks on the part of the Germans, we made slight progress on almost the entire front, excepting at the village of Messines, a part of which was again lost by the allied troops.

The enemy undertook an important movement against the suburbs of Arras. This resulted in failure, as did other movements against Lihens and Le Quesnoy-en-Santerre.

On the centre, in the region of the Aisne, we made slight progress in the direction of Tracy-le-Val, to the north of the Forest of Aigue, as well as at certain points on the right bank of the Aisne, between this forest and Soissons.

At Amont-de-Vailly an attack directed against those of our troops who are in possession of the heights on the right bank of the Aisne also resulted in failure. The same outcome attended several night attacks delivered in the heights of the Highway des Dames.

In the region of Rheims, between the Argonne and the Meuse, and on the heights of the Meuse there was noticed yesterday a recrudescence of activity on the part of the enemy's heavy artillery. The bombardment of these pieces, however, did not show any appreciable result.

On our right swing an offensive movement of reconnoissance by the enemy on Nomeny was repulsed.

In the Vosges, in addition to the fact that we have recantured the heights which dominate Mount Ste. Marie, we have made progress in the region of the Ban de Sapt, where we occupy the positions from which the artillery of the enemy has been bombarding the town of St. Dié.

More Progress Near Souain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Foreign Office dispatches to the French Ambassador here supplemented today's official bulletin with this reference to offensive movements in the region of Souain:

We have continued to make progress in the region of Souain, where our attacks have carried us almost within contact of the barbed wire en-

Continued on Page 2.

NORTH SEA CLOSED BY BRITISH ORDER

German Mine Laying Moves Admiralty to Declare It a Military Area.

WARNS MERCHANT SHIPS

Decree Asserts That Some of the Mines Undoubtedly Were Laid Under Neutral Flags.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The entire North Sea has been declared a military area and merchant vessels entering it will be exposed to the gravest danger from the mines which it has been necessary to lay and from the warships which are searching vigilantly by night and day for suspicious craft.

This action has been taken by the British Admiralty as a reply to the laying of mines by the Germans in the waters north of Ireland.

The Secretary of the Admiralty tonight made the following announcement of the virtual closing of the North Sea to traffic:

"During the last week the Germans have scattered mines indiscriminately in the open sea on the main trade route from America to Liverpool via the north of Ireland.

"Peaceful merchant ships have already been blown up with loss of life by this agency.

"The White Star liner Olympic escaped disaster by pure good luck, and but for warnings given by British cruisers other British and neutral merchant and passenger vessels would have been destroyed.

"These mines cannot have been laid by any German ship of war. They have been laid by some merchant vessel flying a neutral flag which has come along the trade route as if for purposes of peaceful commerce, and, while profiting to the full by the immunity enjoyed by neutral merchant ships, has wantonly and recklessly endangered the lives of all who travel on the sea.

"In these circumstances, having regard to the great interests intrusted to the British Navy, to the safety of peaceful commerce on the high seas, and to the maintenance within the limits of international law of trade between neutral countries, the Admiralty feel it necessary to adopt exceptional measures, appropriate to the novel conditions under which this war is being waged.

"They therefore give notice that the whole of the North Sea must be considered a military area. Within this area merchant shipping of all kinds, traders of all countries, fishing craft, and all other vessels will be exposed to the gravest dangers from mines which it has been necessary to lay and from warships searching vigilantly by night and by day for suspicious craft.

"All merchant and fishing vessels of every description are hereby warned of the dangers they encounter by entering this area, except in strict accordance with Admiralty directions. Every effort will be made to convey this warning to neutral countries and to vessels on the sea, but from Nov. 5 onward the Admiralty announce that all ships passing a line drawn from the northern point of the Hebrides through the Farne Islands to Iceland do so at their own peril.

"Ships of all countries wishing to trade to and from Norway, the Baltic, Denmark, and Holland are advised to come, if inward bound, by the English Channel and the Straits of Dover. There they will be given sailing directions which will pass them safely, so far as Great Britain is concerned, up the east coast of England to the Farne Island, whence a safe route will, if possible, be given to Lindesnas Lighthouse.

"From this point they should turn north or south, according to their destination, keeping as near the coast as possible. The converse applies to vessels outward bound.

"By strict adherence to these routes the commerce of all countries will be able to reach its destination in safety

Continued on Page 2.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Advt.

Fighting Between Turks and Russians Begun Near Trebizond.

APOLOGY TOO LATE—RUSSIA

German Officers of Cruisers Blamed for Attacks on Ports and Ships.

VIZIER PLEADS INNOCENCE

France Convinced of Loyalty of Her African Colonies—Indian Mohammedans for Britain.

Russian and Turkish Troops Are Already in Battle

VIENNA, Nov. 2, (via Amsterdam to London, Nov. 3.)—The following official announcement was made public here today:

"On the Russian-Turkish frontier near Trebizond (Asiatic Turkey) battles have begun between Russian and Turkish troops."

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Grand Vizier of Turkey has apologized on behalf of his Government for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet under German commanders in the Black Sea, but it is stated authoritatively here that the Porte will have to go very much further than this before the powers of the Triple Entente will agree to resume friendly relations with the Ottoman Government.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"In reply to a telegram from the Turkish Grand Vizier expressing regret at the rupture of the good relations existing between Turkey and Russia 'owing to an attack by the Russian fleet,' Sergius Sazonoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, denied that the Russian fleet was the first to fire, and said he feared it was too late to enter into pourparlers of any kind with Turkey."

It was disclosed in a statement issued by the French Government this evening that Turkey, in reply to a note presented by Russia, France, and England last Friday, agreed to recall her fleet from the Black Sea, but refused to dismiss the German officers from her ships, and that, as it was believed she could not maintain a passive attitude without doing this, the Ambassadors of the Entente powers demanded their passports and left Turkey.

There is every reason to believe that, despite the apology of the Grand Vizier, which, it is understood, comes from the Peace Party in the Turkish Cabinet and may not be adhered to by Enver Pasha, the Minister of War, and his Young Turk followers, France, Russia, and Great Britain not only will demand reparation for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, but will insist that Turkey's entire fleet, or at any rate the cruisers Goeben, Breslau, and Hamidieh, be put out of commission until after the war, Turkey's security being guaranteed in the meantime.

It is suggested also that the demobilization of the Turkish Army would be demanded, which would mean that those troops which have crossed the Egyptian frontier must be withdrawn.

Apology Made in London.

However, as the terms of Turkey's apology, which was apparently made in London, have not been published and must be considered by the Entente powers before the apology is formally accepted or refused, there seems to be a long way to go before diplomatic relations between the Ottoman Government and the Allies can be resumed.

In the meantime a report comes from Constantinople of the seizure of another Russian steamer, and it is also stated that Bulgaria, which had been asked to choose the side on which she would fight, has commenced to mobilize her second line troops.

The following dispatch has been received by Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople by way of Sofia:

"The Russian Ambassador, after the receipt of the news of the Turkish attack on Odessa, immediately sought an interview with the Grand Vizier for the purpose of asking for his passports. The Ambassador was informed, however, that the Grand Vizier was too ill to be seen.

Vizier Greatly Distressed.

"Sir Louis Mallet, the British Ambassador, succeeded in seeing the Grand Vizier on the following afternoon, and found him greatly distressed over the Black Sea incident, concerning which he protested his innocence. It is understood that he expressed the hope that the powers of the Triple

Entente would pause before taking an irremediable decision.

"The opinion is prevalent in political circles in Constantinople that an adjustment might be reached through a complete apology by Turkey, payment of an indemnity, the repatriation of the German officers and crews, the disarmament of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, and the demobilization of the Turkish Army.

"In diplomatic quarters, however, the opinion is expressed that such a settlement would be sure to be rejected by the Turkish chauvinists. War is regarded as inevitable.

"A striking evidence of the extent to which Germany is backing Turkey was afforded by the receipt a few days ago by the Constantinople branch of the Deutsche Bank of £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) gold. Further supplies are expected shortly."

A dispatch received here from Bordeaux by the Central News says:

"The French Government has issued a statement saying that the Turkish Government, in reply to a note of the Triple Entente powers, confined itself to proposing the recall of Turkish warships into the Dardanelles and expressed a desire to remain at peace with Russia, France, and Great Britain.

"But, in default of the dismissal of German officers in the Ottoman service, the Governments of the Triple Entente could not hope that Turkey would be able to maintain the passive attitude which she offered to adopt.

"The Ottoman Government, not having thought it its duty to give, by dismissing the German officers, the mark of sincerity to its intentions which was requested, the Ambassadors of France, Russia, and Great Britain, in conformity with the instructions of their Governments, demanded their passports from the Grand Vizier and left Turkey.

"From the impressions received from Northern Africa, it appears that the Mussulman world intends in no degree to throw in its lot with the Turks."

The Ambassadors' Departure.

Passports were handed today to the Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, Tewfik Pasha. A telegram from Bordeaux says the Russian Ambassador was the first of the diplomatic representatives of the Entente powers to leave Constantinople. He was followed by the French and British Ambassadors. Passports have been handed to the Turkish Ambassador in Petrograd.

The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following dispatch:

"A telegram received from Salonika by way of Berlin states that the French and British Ambassadors to Turkey arrived with their staffs on special trains today at Salonika. From Salonika they are proceeding to Italy on a British warship."

A telegram sent from Constantinople today says: "The Servian Minister will leave Constantinople tonight or tomorrow."

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says the Prefect of Police has issued an order expelling from the country within a week all Turkish subjects.

ASKED IF APOLOGY WOULD DO.

Minister Appealed to a Neutral Diplomat in Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Turkey's apology for the recent events in the Black Sea through the Grand Vizier, announced in London, was a sequel to events which Ambassador Morgenthau reported today in confidential cipher messages to the State Department. It was accepted here as clearly indicating a purpose on the part of the conservative members of the Ottoman Cabinet to avert war with the Triple Entente.

Mr. Morgenthau cabled at 5 P. M. Saturday that, shortly after the Russian Ambassador demanded his passports, the Turkish Minister of Agriculture called on a certain neutral diplomat and asked him to go to the Russian envoy to ascertain if an apology by Turkey for the bombardment of Russian ports in the Black Sea would be accepted and would pacify Russia. The neutral diplomat saw the Russian Ambassador, who said that his instructions to leave Constantinople were absolute, but that when all German sailors, soldiers, and officers were dismissed summarily from the Turkish Army and Navy and when he had been advised of their departure from Turkey, he would return and resume diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Empire.

Later in the day the Turkish Minister of Agriculture called on the same neutral diplomat to learn if an apology would be accepted by the Russian Government. The same reply was made to him, and the Russian, French, and British Ambassadors departed on a special train at 7 P. M. Saturday, arranged for through the efforts of the American Ambassador.

Although details of the Turkish apology reported from London had not reached here, officials and diplomats conversant with the situation did not believe the Triple Entente would be satisfied with a written apology unless it were accompanied by the dismissal of the German officers and sailors and soldiers, and, perhaps, by the disarming of the Goeben and Breslau, the former German cruisers now menacing commerce and ports on the Black Sea. The transfer of these vessels to Turkey has never been explained to the satisfaction of the Entente.

The efforts of the Minister of Agriculture to avert war are in line with previous indications that the Ottoman Government was seriously split on the issue of war or neutrality. The Ministers of Finance, the Interior, and Agriculture are endeavoring to keep Turkey at peace with the Entente, but the Ministers of War and the Navy are said to have been strongly in favor of striking for Germany.

The American Ambassador is making arrangements for panic-striken Americans to leave Turkey by special train for Greece. The Italian Ambassador is active in trying to obtain safe conduct for Russian subjects, who also are anxious to leave the Ottoman Empire.

As a result of the reports dispatched by Mr. Morgenthau before the cable communication with Constantinople was cut late on Saturday night, and owing to the Turkish apology forwarded to London, hope that Turkey will take into account her already demoralized economic condition and maintain her neutrality has been received in official circles.

The State Department today received word from a cable company in London that a routine message dated yesterday, addressed to the American Embassy at Constantinople, had been held up, as there was no communication with Turkey. Officials here directed that it be sent via The Hague, Berlin, Vienna, Sofia, and Athens.

No Americans were injured in the bombardment of Odessa, and the damage to American property was insignificant, according to a report today from the American Consul at that port.

The Consul added that the local authorities at Odessa declared that the Turkish gunboats which conducted the bombardment were commanded by German officers.

FRANCE WILLING TO FORGIVE.

Lays Blame on Germans—Sure of Loyalty of North Africans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Temps devotes a good deal of attention to the Turkish crisis, which, it says, "shows that the Turkish Government was unable to control its German officers, who were nominally in Turkey's service, but in effect her masters."

The Temps considers that if Turkey goes to war Italy may be brought to realize that she has accounts to settle with the Ottomans apart from those affecting Tripoli.

"Certainly," concludes the article, "Berlin cannot hope to draw material assistance from Turkey, but Germany would probably be glad to find some one else to aid in paying the penalty for the war. We say with the Novoe Vremya, 'the conclusion of the war will be the destruction of Prussian Germany and the final solution of the Eastern question.'"

By The Associated Press.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 2.—The French Government has issued the following note concerning the attitude of Turkey:

The French Government has noted on several occasions regrettable breaches of neutrality by Turkey, chiefly in the conduct of the military and naval authorities in connection with Germany. An ever increasing number of positions has been allotted to German officers. The receipt of arms and munitions from Germany and the welcome given to the cruisers Breslau and Goeben justly alarmed the French Government. Added to this, Turks, without provocation, committed acts of war in Russian ports.

The Government, therefore, in concert with Great Britain and Russia, desirous of believing that these acts were imputable to German officers endeavoring to usurp the authority of Ottoman commanders, proposed to the Sublime Porte to separate its policy from that of Berlin by dismissing the German officers.

Turkey has not dismissed these officers, and its attitude presented the same inconveniences as though a state of war existed, because it obliged the Allies to detach a portion of their forces as a safeguard against aggressions.

As a result the French, British, and Russian Ambassadors demanded their passports and left Turkey. French interests in Turkey were left in charge of the American Ambassador, while those in Palestine were taken over by Spain.

Dispatches from Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco show that the Mussulmans there well understand Turkey's error in handing over her sovereignty and independence to German hands. Germany wishes to lead an important section of Islamism into a struggle which can only be disastrous, and North Africa certainly will not in any way join with the Turks in compromising the Mussulman cause.

CRUISER GOEBEN DAMAGED.

Russian Forts' Fire Effective — A British Vessel Scuttled.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Sevastopol says that the bombardment by the former German cruiser Goeben of that Black Sea fortress yesterday was put an end to by the Constantinowskawa batteries, which forced the warship to withdraw.

The shore station subsequently intercepted a wireless message from the Goeben which said: "Damaged; will return to Constantinople for repairs."

Newspaper reports of the bombardment say that the cruisers Goeben and Breslau and four Turkish torpedo boats bombarded the shore near Sevastopol yesterday morning, shelling the railroad and docks. The Russian shore batteries replied. The warships disappeared along the Crimean shore to the eastward after inflicting trivial damage.

Theodosia, on the Crimean coast, 100 miles northeast of Sevastopol, also suffered a bombardment on Saturday, when a Turkish cruiser sailed close enough to throw thirty shells into the city.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to The Times from Petrograd, dated yesterday, says that a British vessel, the Frederick, was set on fire and scuttled in the course of the bombardment of Novorossyesk.

The Turks also wantonly bombarded Anapa, a Russian seaport of the Black Sea at the western extremity of the Caucasus range.

"According to a Constantinople telegram reaching here way of Berlin," says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, "the Russian steamer Koraljevo Olga was seized at Constantinpole last night. A Turkish crew was put on board the vessel the Turkish flag was hoisted."

CAUCASUS MOSLEMS LOYAL.

Members of Tiflis City Council Join in Cheers for the Czar.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Tiflis, capital of the Government of Caucasia, says:

"The City Council met in an extraordinary sitting on the occasion of the beginning of the war with Turkey in Caucasia. The Russian, Georgian, Armenian, and Moslem Councilors asserted unanimously the solidarity of the various nationalities constituting the Caucasian population in the desire to repulse the enemy of their common fatherland.

"The sitting terminated with cheers from all present. The Councilors decided to ask the Governor of Caucasia to tender to the Emperor an expression of their respect and loyalty."

MISSIONARIES BELIEVED SAFE.

Very Few of the English Stationed in Palestine Are Now There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Inquiries in missionary circles in London today showed little apprehension that there have been anti-Christian disturbances in Turkey, or that English and American missionaries there have, up to now at least, suffered anything except great difficulty in receiving remittances forwarded to them.

For this reason, ever since the European war began, English missionaries have been withdrawn from the Turkish Empire, especially from Palestine, where most of the English missionary work in the Mussulman dominions is done. Out of a normal European missionary force in Palestine of more than 125 there are today only about 10. The others are either at home on extended Summer furloughs, not being allowed to go back, or have made their way to Egypt.

As early as Sept. 1 the Church Missionary Society authorized a Cook's agent to proceed from Cairo to Jerusalem in order to gather together English missionaries and make arrangements for their return.

For the past three days telegraphic communication with Turkey has been interrupted, and for a longer period than that letters have been getting through irregularly. For these reasons it is not known here just how American missionaries in Palestine and other parts of Asiatic Turkey are prepared to meet the present crisis, but from the latest indirect information American missionaries working in the districts from Beirut to Antioch were in no danger and experiencing no exceptional inconveniences.

BLEW UP HIS GUNBOAT.

Turkish Commander Also Sank a Steamer to Prevent Capture.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2.—A dispatch received here from Constantinople by way of Vienna says:

"According to reliable news an Anglo-French fleet yesterday entered Tchesme Bay, Asia Minor, about forty miles west of Smyrna, where the small Turkish gunboat Berak Reis and the Turkish steamer Kanili-Adda were anchored.

"The commander of the Turkish gunboat sank the steamer, and blew up his own vessel in order to prevent their capture by the allied fleet."

MINES ON TURKISH COAST.

Announcement of New Peril to Shipping Made by Germany.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—German papers announce officially that all the coast of Asiatic Turkey has been blockaded by mines.

The danger which is confronting shipping in the west is thus extended to the east.

TELLS MOHAMMEDAN INDIANS TO BE LOYAL

Influential Native's Paper Says It Is Their Duty to Fight Britain's Foes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The best test of the attitude of the younger school of Moslems in India is the opinion of Mohammed Ali's Delhi organ, The Comrade:

"If any cause can be ours," it says, "it is the British, and if Germany counts on us she is mistaken. It would be bad business also for Turkey to lavish on Germany the lives, energies, and resources she needs for her own quarrels, since Germany never spared any for her when she was beset by still greater perils.

"We do not wish to be cynical, but self-preservation is the first law of nature, and nature is inexorable and ruthless in punishing disobedience to its Decalogue.

"Germany has done nothing as yet for the Turks to deserve the sacrifice of a single anadol, much less a street riot in a single town or village by Moslem sympathizers of Turkey with a view to embarrass their own Government.

"We do not in the least mean to insult the intelligence of Turkey, and to convince her of it we frankly confess that, whether her choice is peace or war, the consequence will be hers, not ours. Hence she must exercise her own judgment and surrender it to none.

"What shall be our attitude toward the Government is a simple question and presents no difficulty. We have, of free will and as masters of our destinies, chosen to remain in this country as subjects of our King and Emperor and fellow-citizens of our neighbors. We have done this because the benefits of his rule exceed whatever discomforts we may have felt at any time or may be likely to feel in future. When we entered the field we must have known all the rules of the game, and, whatever the fortunes of the game, we must abide by the rules and take both defeat and victory in the manner of sportsmen.

"Sir Syed Ahmad's clean-cut logic must come to the rescue of every man who finds the situation distressing. He said, 'Our attitude toward the Government established in this country must be governed only by one consideration, namely, the attitude of that Government toward ourselves.'

"Every other consideration is foreign to this subject, and, whether we fight Turks or Russians, our services we must place at the disposal of our Government, and our souls we must commend to God."

VIENNESE CHEER TURKEY.

Diplomat Addresses Crowd, Which Calls for Egypt's Liberation.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Vienna, coming by way of Amsterdam, says there were demonstrations of sympathy for Turkey at Vienna today. Thousands bearing Turkish, German, and Austrian flags assembled in the vicinity of the Turkish Embassy and cheered.

The Secretary of the Embassy, speaking in German, addressed the crowd from a window, after which the manifestants again cheered, calling for the liberation of Egypt.

BULGARIA CALLS RESERVES.

Orders the Mobilization of Her Second Line of Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says:

"A message received here from Sofia says that Bulgaria has ordered the mobilization of her second line of troops. The first line troops have already been mobilized."

A dispatch from Amsterdam quotes the Berlin Lokalanzeiger to the effect that Rumania will not modify her attitude of neutrality provided the other Balkan States remain out of the conflict.

MARTIAL LAW IN EGYPT.

Proclaimed by Britain — Turkish Gunboats Off the Gulf of Suez.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Martial law was proclaimed today by Great Britain throughout Egypt. An official notification by the British Chargé d'Affaires at Cairo was delivered to American diplomatic agents there.

The British Chargé d'Affaires also informed the American Consul General that the British Commander in Chief had orders to take vigorous measures to repress any outbursts in Egypt as well as to defend British rule there.

Should there be a campaign in Egypt, Earl Kitchener's experience will be invaluable to Great Britain, for no man alive has a better knowledge of the country. If the reports that the Turkish invasion of Egypt is well under way are true, picturesque forces mounted on camels and horseback have probably already crossed the frontier.

Turkey, it is argued in London, will endeavor to accomplish three things—the invasion of Egypt, the blockading of the Suez Canal, and the stirring up of a holy war among the 70,000,000 Mohammedans in India as well as among their co-religionists in Egypt.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A Rome dispatch to the Central News asserts that Turkish gunboats are reported at the entrance to the Gulf of Suez.

Numerous detachments of Turkish cavalry, according to the same dispatch, have reached Akabah, a fortified village of Arabia, on the gulf of the same name on the Red Sea.

A decree has been issued prohibiting the cultivation of cotton in the upper Egyptian basins in 1915, according to Reuter's Cairo correspondent.

BURSTING GUN'S WIDE RUIN.

Houses Leveled by Explosion—Flying Shells Kill Men Far Away.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Nov. 1, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The Imparcial states that when one of the forty-two-centimeter guns employed on the German right wing (near Ostend) exploded the other day, it caused awful havoc among the gunners, and a squad of men, 250 in all, who were standing close by. All were blown to pieces and fragments of their limbs were picked up afterward five miles away.

Shells intended for use in the gun blew up in all directions, killing men as far off as ten kilometers, (six miles.)

Some farm houses a little to the rear of the scene of the catastrophe crumbled to pieces from the shock of the explosion, which tore a chasm in the ground that swallowed up all that was left of the gun and its platform.

9 BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.

Casualty List of Oct. 28 Contains the Names of 14 Wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A casualty list received from headquarters today, under date of Oct. 28, gives the names of nine officers killed and fourteen wounded. Among those wounded is Lieut. Col. H. L. Richardson of the Forty-seventh Sikhs, an Indian regiment.

PUT BIG GUNS ON BORKUM.

Germans Have Placed 42-Centimeter Weapons on North Sea Island.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that German 42-centimeter guns have been placed on Borkum Island, in the North Sea.

Borkum is a small island belonging to Prussia, at the mouth of the Ems. It is sixty miles southwest of Helgoland.

Important Points on the Western Battle Front.

1. Less violent fighting between the North Sea and the Oise is reported by the French War Office. Apparently the Allies have gained ground toward Ostend, but the Germans still hold that port.
2. South of Dixmude the conflict has been sanguinary. The Allies have advanced at many points, according to the French War Office report, but have lost part of Messines. Berlin reports the German success at the latter town and says further ground has been gained in that region.
3. An attack of the Germans on the suburbs of Arras is reported repulsed.
4. Fresh activity is being shown on both sides along the Aisne. West of Soissons, the French War Office says, the Allies have made progress.
5. Around Vailly there has beensome serious fighting and Paris reports that Germans, attacking the Allies intrenched on the heights, were beaten back.
6. The Kaiser's heavy artillery is being brought into play in the Rheims district as well as to the westward. Berlin chronicles some successes in the Argonne region.
7. Germans advancing on Nomeny have been repulsed, according to Paris.

KAISER'S ARMY IS REINFORCED

Continued from Page 1.

tanglements of the enemy's trenches. There has been similar progress in the woods of Le Prêtre—to the west of Pont-a-Mousson.

Berlin Reports Further Gains.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (via London.)—Army Headquarters issued the following this forenoon:

In our attacks on Ypres further ground has been gained and Messines has been occupied by us.

In the fighting in the Argonnes some successful forward movements have been made and the enemy suffered severe losses.

ALLIES' LINE HOLDS FAST.

Dutch Correspondent Says Germans Have Gained Nothing Along Coast.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2, (via London.)—The Handelsblad correspondent at Sluis telegraphs:

"All German attempts to break through the line of the allied forces between Nieuport and Dixmude have failed. In spite of the greatest sacrifices, the Germans have not succeeded in gaining ground on the other bank of the canal.

"Communication with Ostend is almost completely interrupted. Permits to leaves Bruges are no longer given, but tramcars are still running and the German marine band gives daily concerts in the market place.

"German soldiers, tired of the war, continue to cross the frontier near Sluis in large numbers. They declare that it is no longer a question of batties, but of butchering."

HAVRE, Nov. 2, (via London.)—A Belgian official report issued this afternoon said in part:

The arrival of the German Emperor, which, it is announced, is expected shortly in South Flanders, shows that the principal effort of the enemy is being directed between Ypres and the River Lys. The allied troops yesterday and today broke the efforts of their assailants.

German troops appear largely to have evacuated the left bank of the Yser. Trenches, situated some 200 or 300 yards from our lines, have been found empty. This morning a strong column marched from Mannekensvere toward St. Pierre Capelle, where large forces already are assembled. The flooding of the country proceeds, but the bridges and pontoons, carried across the Yser by the enemy, are still in position.

GERMANS STICK TO OSTEND.

Fresh Troops with Big Guns Are Going to the Front.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2, (via London.)—A dispatch to The Telegraaf from Sluis says that Ostend and Roulers are still in the hands of the Germans.

"It is reported," the dispatch adds, "that the Allies yesterday occupied Leffinghe, on the Ostend-Nieuport Canal, which, if true, means that the Germans suffered a heavy defeat.

"A strong detachment of German troops, with heavy Austrian guns and much war material, arrived at Bruges yesterday from Ghent. Fresh troops are going uninterruptedly to the front."

GERMANS STILL POUNDING.

Messines, South of Ypres, Changes Hands Four Times in Two Days.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Germans continue to strike hard blows at the Allies' lines in their endeavor to get through to French ports.

As the floods, the Belgian Army and the British fleet have barred their way along the coast, the Germans are now striking on a line stretching from Ypres, in Belgium, to La Bassée, in France.

The stubbornness of the fighting along this line is seen from the fact that Messines, which the Germans now occupy, has been taken and retaken no less than four times since Saturday, each time with huge losses in killed or wounded.

The belief is growing here, and has been expressed by persons returning from Belgium, that the Germans are making a last effort to get through to the English Channel, and that if this fails they will fall back to positions which they have prepared in Central Belgium.

A Times correspondent in Northern France telegraphs that the Allies are daily creeping toward Ostend. The number of Germans holding the place is so negligible, he says, that if the Allies achieve a definite victory in the fight for the river, Ostend will fall into their hands.

The correspondent also says that the Allies have penetrated north and east of Lille, which, he says, "certainly has been evacuated by the Germans and there is good reason to believe that it has been occupied by the Allies."

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 2.—Advices from Belgian coast towns say the exchange of artillery fire between the Germans and the warships has wrecked most of these towns. Westende, Westkerke, and Middelkerke are all in ruins.

TAKE VILLAGE WITH BAYONET.

Allies' Capture of Ramscapelle Vital—How Germans Are Massed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from a town in Belgium dated Saturday says:

"Today was a cheering one for the allied cause along the front from Nieuport to Dixmude. After a fortnight of ebb and flow the tide seemed to turn definitely in the Allies' favor with early dawn.

"The village of Ramscapelle, southeast from Nieuport, was taken with a fierce bayonet charge of Belgian and French infantry. The advantage was pushed home and the allied line of battle was securely set on the railway line from Nieuport to Dixmude.

"Two days ago the Allies were shelling on that line because the Germans were there. They had then established ten or eleven divisions of infantry across the Yser, and one division was ahead of the railway line. This evening they can hardly be said to have any position safely established across the Yser, as the allied troops hold only a small stretch of the railway embankment, which on the average is less than two miles southwest of the river.

The firm establishment of the Germans at Ramscapelle, on the main road from Ostend to Dunkirk, might have ultimately made necessary the falling back of the allied line. The field after the battle this morning was a sight of horror. Probably at least 5,000 were killed and wounded altogether, and the killed were more numerous than the wounded.

The German troops on the Belgian front are now in numbers and disposition somewhat like this: On the coast there are four divisions of Ersatz reserves; next to them, coming along the line to the southeast, are ranged the Second Army Corps, the Twenty-second Army Corps, the Twenty-third Army Corps, and the Twenty-sixth Army Corps. At Roulers are some Ersatz and Landwehr troops. In reserve are four divisions of cavalry and the Nineteenth Army Corps, and around Lille are the Eighteenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Army Corps, with a great force of cavalry.

If these observations are correct, there are about 800,000 German troops between Ostend and Lille.

AMERICANS AMONG WOUNDED.

Several from Boston Found Who Were Serving in British Army.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Rev. Mr. Savage, a Catholic priest, formerly of Washington, who is serving as a chaplain in the French Army, says that he has found several Americans from Boston among the British wounded whom he attended.

Sergt. Godson, a well-known football player, has been decorated on the field of battle with the emblem of the Legion of Honor as a reward for taking command of several batteries of artillery after all the other officers were killed or wounded and silencing a German battery. The General congratulated him before the entire army.

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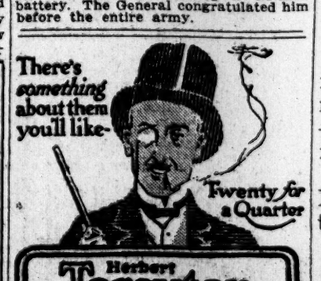
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CATCH FOE'S MESSAGE AND AVERT DISASTER

British Learn of Impending Attack on Ypres and Take Precautions Against It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Calais, describing the desperate engagements in which the British troops bore the brunt of the fighting at Ypres, says:

"In some measure we have to thank the tapping of a wireless message for the fact that whole sections of the British expeditionary force are still intact. Two German messages were tapped. The first ran, 'Take Ypres by Nov. 1.' The second read, 'More men now, and we have them.'

The latter placed the British Army on guard, and, though suffering very severely, they repulsed repeated assauts.

The correspondent says that the British are believed to have opposed to them at this point twelve German Army Corps, or, roughly, 550,000 men.

The correspondent also states that the Germans are now firing shells at British airmen, which on exploding give off poisonous gases. Two airmen have fallen to the ground dead from no apparent reason, and others come down complaining of dizziness and sickness. The gases from these shells produce a curious rainbow effect when viewed from the ground.

300,000 BRITISH FIGHTING.

500,000 on Firing Line by December —1,000,000 More by Spring.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—No fewer than 300,000 British soldiers are under the orders of Field Marshal Sir John French on the firing lines at this time, (Oct. 20.) Besides, there are many auxiliary troops on duty at the transport and supply base. This army acts as a complete unit in conjunction with their French comrades under the command of Gen. Joffre.

The British base is near a port on the British Channel, and the field of action of the British troops is near the Belgian frontier in France and in Belgium. Virtually all the British soldiers in the field have seen considerable service, many of them having had from ten to twelve years' training and having participated in Great Britain's "little wars" in various parts of the world. The gaps in their ranks are filled by re-enlisted men, who have hastened back to the army at Lord Kitchener's call.

By Dec. 1, when, it is expected, large bodies of British Territorials who have volunteered for foreign service will have been trained sufficiently to take the field, it is estimated that the force at Sir John French's disposal will have reached 500,000. This will include the British and native troops from India and portions of the garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar. By that time, also, many of the Australians, Canadians, and New Zealand detachments will have joined the forces on the Continent.

The bulk of Lord Kitchener's new army of 1,000,000 men, now coming into being, will not, according to an expert military view, be ready for service in the field until next Spring. Owing to the superior class of men who have responded to the call, their training is progressing rapidly. Among them are nearly 200,000 men who have served in the British regular army for periods ranging from seven to twelve years, and these form an admirable stiffening for the recruits from civil life, whom they assist in training. To these must be added many men who have served short periods in the volunteer forces of the militia.

$3.95 For Velour Hats Worth $6 & $8
Special for Election Day—finest Austrian Velour Hats regularly sold at $6 and $8—$3.95. Made by the world-famous Huckel of Vienna.
Colors—Black, Dark Brown, Myrtle Green, Bottle Green, Golden Brown.
JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

IMPOSSIBLE TO CIRCLE BRITAIN WITH MINES

Would Require 2,000,000, and Germany Hasn't a Tenth That, American Expert Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Commenting on the rumors from Berlin that Germany intends encircling the British Isles with a chain of submarine mines, an American naval officer who is an authority on mines said today that such a feat was utterly impossible. It would require more than 2,000,000 mines, he said, and Germany did not possess a tenth of that number and could not manufacture 500,000 if she wanted to. Submarines are practically valueless in mine-laying, it appears, for the reason that they cannot carry enough mines to make so perilous a trip worth while.

The American officer questioned does not believe that there are more than 300 mines off the Irish coast, which should be easily guarded against. In his opinion these mines must have been laid by some ship flying a neutral flag which brought them from some Scandinavian port. It is not likely, he thinks, that more than one ship could sneak past the cordon of British cruisers, and one vessel couldn't carry more than 300 mines. The officer also remarked that he deemed it impossible that any floating mines had been used by either side, as these are worthless except under circumstances that have not yet arisen in this war.

AID GERMAN CRUISERS.

Coal and Information Furnished by Merchantmen, London Hears.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—German merchantmen regularly provide German cruisers in the Pacific with coal and provisions from Chilean ports and furnish wireless information to the warships, according to The Times correspondent at Santiago, Chile.

The correspondent says the merchantmen obtain "leave to depart from the ports by making false declarations regarding their destination to the Chilean authorities."

CHILDREN SUFFER MOST.

Red Cross Nurses Tell of Hardships Little Ones Undergo in Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—"Amid all the horrors of this war, there is none that compares with the suffering of little children." This is the opinion expressed by two Red Cross nurses, Mrs. Patton Bethune, the wife of an English officer, and Dr. Ethel Ormiston, a New Zealander, who have just returned to London after varied experiences in Flanders and along the Dutch frontier.

They both worked close to the firing line and ministered to the British, French, Belgian, and German wounded. Their services were accepted by the Germans at a time when the German casualties were so heavy that the German medical service was inadequate to cope with the wounded brought back from the front. They were brought in direct contact with most of the many-sided horrors of war, but among them all that which left the deepest impression upon them is the indescribable misery which was inflicted upon the babes and sucklings.

"At Sluis," said Mrs. Bethune, "just over the Dutch frontier, we saw hundreds of little innocents of ages varying from one month to ten years, who were suffering from scarcity of both food and clothing. One poor little kid, between two and three months old, had a strip of linen for the sole covering of his poor little body, which was like an icicle. The Dutch were doing everything possible, but the relief organization there, as everywhere, seemed totally inadequate.

"In Flanders we saw many heart-breaking cases of childish suffering. There were boys and girls of from 7 to 10 years of age who were trudging along with their mothers, carrying bundles of their poor household effects, fleeing from they knew not what terrors. We could sympathize with the wen who had been stricken down in their health and vigor, and our hearts went out to the women who had fled from their homes in panic, but the suffering we witnessed that curdled the blood in our veins was that of the little children."

KAISER SUCCORS VON MOLTKE.

Sends Chief to Imperial Palace at Homburg to Get Well.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says a dispatch from Berlin states that Emperor William has sent Lieut. Gen. Count von Moltke to the Imperial Castle at Homburg to convalesce.

Gen. von Moltke was taken ill some time ago, and during his absence Gen. von Falkenhayn is acting as Chief of the German General Staff.

NORTH SEA CLOSED BY BRITISH ORDER

Continued From Page 1.

so far as Great Britain is concerned, but any straying even for a few miles from the course thus indicated may be followed by fatal consequences."

CREDITED TO LORD FISHER.

Closing of the North Sea Believed to Have Been Directed by Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.—The supremely important announcement issued by the Admiralty last night with reference to the North Sea came too late for editorial comment in most of the morning papers. It is regarded as the direct outcome of Lord Fisher's appearance as First Sea Lord on the Admiralty Board. Lord Fisher always has been known as an advocate of strong measures, and the half-hearted consideration which the Admiralty hitherto has given to this question has speedily been transformed into action by his interposition.

The plan announced by the Admiralty puts a new aspect on North Sea naval strategy. Besides curtailing the possibilities of German vessels under cover of neutral flags laying mines outside the limits of what the English now refuse to call the German Ocean, it reduces the chances of any German fast cruiser slipping out for purposes of commerce raiding. This is a contingency which had been particularly apprehended since the exploits of the Emden and the Karlsruhe have shown what could be done in this way.

JOFFRE'S GREAT AIM IS TO WEAR DOWN FOE

French Commander Careful of His Men Because the Conflict Will Be a Long One.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Persons attached to the French War Office estimate that the Germans have in Belgium and France and along the German frontier to Switzerland about 1,750,000 men. The French and English have undoubtedly a numerical superiority, with possibly 2,225,000 men on or near the fighting lines.

The reason the Allies do not turn the Germans out of France and Belgium is partly because the power of the defense is greater, with modern weapons and intrenchments, than the power of offense. There is probably no position on the line that either army could not take if it was determined to do so. It is simply a question of concentrating sufficient forces on that point and suffering the inevitable losses.

A position is taken at a loss greater than has been inflicted, and the winners, upon advancing, find themselves facing another position, which also may be taken. If this operation is repeated often enough, the numerical superiority of the attack will become an inferiority as the weeks go on, and the war will be lost.

Gen. Joffre and Field Marshal French are careful of the lives of their men. They seek to accomplish large results by letting the Germans attack under unfavorable circumstances, when they will do so. The allied commanders appear to think the Germans may be engaged to greater advantage in France and in Belgium than in Germany. Their effort is to dispose of the allied troops upon this or that part of the vast front so that important fractions of the invaders may be destroyed or captured.

For the Allies to drive the Germans before them (if that should be possible) would be to drive them back on their bases with armies intact. The problem of beating the Germans on this frontier would be more difficult every mile they were driven back.

The conviction exists at the headquarters in the field and the Ministry of War that the war is to be a long one; that the victory is to be won solely by attrition, and that this process of attrition can be applied as well in northern France and in Belgium as on the Rhine. The care of the military organization is therefore not to be extravagant with the unreplaceable human material.

France probably has 1,500,000 of men, most of them under arms, who have never been to the front. There are the very young men and the reserves of the older classes, who are being trained to take their places on the battle lines. France, therefore, can lose 1,500,000 men and yet maintain her fighting forces at the same strength they are now.

The same thing is probably true of Germany, and so military observers here look upon the immense operations which have taken place as only the beginning of a conflict which may not reach its greatest violence until Spring.

FRENCH PRESS OPTIMISTIC.

They Regard German Assaults as Efforts to Get Free.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The French press are confident that a few days will produce a marked change in the military situation in Northwest France and Belgium. They regard the German attacks as final efforts to win some success irrespective of its strategic value. The Temps comments:

"The Germans are trying to disengage themselves from our grasp, not to seize the coast line, where the situation is that both opponents are attacking each other instead of Germans attacking and the Allies defending. If their effort ceases for a moment, our counter stroke will immediately sweep them before it. They realize this, and consequently are making furious plunges against our line as the only means left of defending their own."

The Intransigeant, commenting on the report that orders found on a captured German indicated that their movement against Calais was intended to be decisive, says:

"A decisive effort which produces no result is clearly failed. It is now certain that the Allies have won a victory in Flanders."

ITALIAN PUBLIC FOR WAR.

Even Socialists Believe the Nation Must Join the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I recently had an opportunity of obtaining a comprehensive idea of the general opinions held in Northern Italy as to the probability or advisability of that country taking an active part in the war. The first point which strikes one is that there is nothing whatever in the shape of war fever, though possibly the southern provinces might be more inclined than the north to see the country committed without due consideration and caution.

Italy knows by recent experience the strain and cost of war and has no desire to enter on a fresh campaign unless it is absolutely necessary. All sections of the

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON EAST PRUSSIA

Northern Forces Covering Warsaw While Army from There Pursues the Germans.

RETREAT IN THREE LINES

Centre and Southern Defeated Sections Following Railroads to Reach New Positions.

PRZEMYSL SORTIE FAILS

4,000 of Garrison Reported to Have Been Captured—Austrian Victory East of Fortress.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2.—The following report from the General Staff of the Russian Commander in Chief was made public here tonight:

On the front in Eastern Prussia our troops have repulsed German attacks directed against Vladislavoff, driven the enemy from the eastern edge of the Rominten forest, and advanced to the north of Lake Raigorod.

Beyond the Vistula our troops continue the offensive without being opposed. Only in the region of Opatow the Austrians attempted to resist us with considerable forces. They were repulsed. Beyond the Opatow River the Austrians hold fortified positions.

In Galicia, on the San River our troops entered the village of Lisko, where fierce fighting took place.

On the rest of the front the situation is virtually unchanged.

The military correspondent of the Novoe Vremya, explaining the changing dispositions of the enemy's forces, says:

"The Austrians are moving south and southwest toward the west Galician frontier and Cracow, while the Germans, retreating from Warsaw, are falling back west and southwest toward the Silesian frontier.

"As the Russian troops from Warsaw and Novoe Georgievsk follow the Germans, the Russian East Prussian corps is moving in force on the regions northwest of Warsaw, covering Warsaw from the direction of Mlawa and occupying both banks of the Vistula below Warsaw.

"German officers captured near Warsaw state that on account of the impassable condition of the roads the Germans are following the double-tracked railroad from Warsaw to Czenstochowa through Skierniewice and Piotrkow.

"The southern divisions are following the railway lines from Kielce toward Cracow, while the German extreme left, not in actual contact with the centre, but keeping in communication with it by 'flying' cavalry squadrons, is moving west toward Kalisz. This wing constantly is drawing reinforcements from Thorn and Mlawa."

MAY CUT AUSTRIANS OFF.

Russians in Swift Pursuit of Army —Przemysl Sortie Disastrous.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Morning Post sends the following:

"According to official news, the Russians are advancing with success along the whole Vistula front. Details are confined to information about that part out of which the Austrians are retreating. The Russians have secured Piotrkow and other places in such positions as to suggest that the Austrian armies run the risk of being cut off from Cracow, their ultimate goal of retreat. A rear-guard defense was attempted at Opatow, but without success, and the Russians took several hundred prisoners and six Maxims with a supply train.

"On the San River, where the fighting has been severe for a fortnight, the Russians adopted the method of deliberately sapping their opponents' trenches, precisely as a besieging force saps its way toward a fortress. This proved an admirable success. When the Russian sap burst into Austrian trenches the men in them were seized with panic and fled precipitately. The Russians, taking advantage of the panic, rushed the fortifications in the neighborhood and took them, capturing five officers, 500 men and all the Maxims.

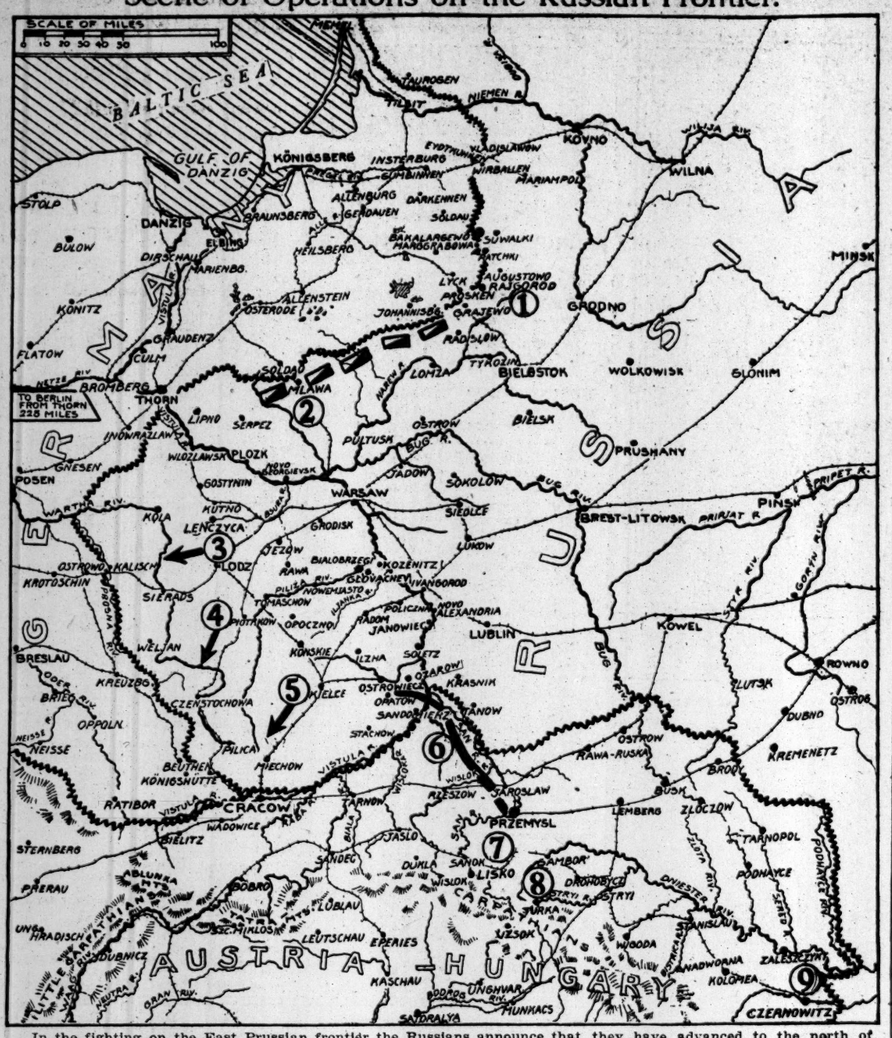
"An Austrian column which had descended the north slope of the Carpathians in the direction of Nadvorna, where it had intrenched itself, has been attacked and driven back. This operation is removed by more than a hundred miles from the nearest point of the great struggle, and shows that the Austrians, confident of victory under German leaders, sent forces across the Carpathians to catch the Russians in the rear when the proper moment came. Unfortunately the moment failed to arrive, and the local Russian forces, enjoying the entire support of the native inhabitants, seem to find no difficulty in dealing with successive isolated attempts of the considerable Hungarian reserve bodies sent across the Carpathians at various points.

"Persistent rumors still prevail about Przemysl having been taken, but they should be disregarded. What really has happened is that the Russians have captured 4,000 of the garrison, with all their arms and equipment. I am still uninformed on points and detail, but the garrison attempting a sortie in force, the Russians allowed it to proceed until they could cut in behind, when the force was surrounded, and when it found it was impossible to cut a way through either forward or backward it capitulated.

"Whether this force, whose captured remnants after a desperate attempt to cut a way out still numbered 4,000, were Germans or Austrians; whether they were the only sound men left in the fortress, where cholera and typhus are reported to be raging, or whether the attempt was merely a part of the routine of the beleagured stronghold, it is impossible to affirm.

"The Russian advance into East Prussia appears to be on a thirty-mile line running from Vladislavoff to the great forest of Rominten, which is a day's march away from the scene of the severe fighting already reported as having been in progress for a week. Whether the Russians are advancing on the whole front of thirty miles or, as is more probable, only at some point in that distance not yet clear, what is perfectly plain is that the Germans in East Prussia have had no better fortune than elsewhere and the moment has evidently arrived for the Russians to advance in force into their enemy's country."

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier.



In the fighting on the East Prussian frontier the Russians announce that they have advanced to the north of Lake Raigorod, (1.) The Russian Army operating on this frontier, and indicated by black and white blocks, is also covering Warsaw from the direction of Mlawa, (2.)

Troops from Warsaw and the fortress of Novo Georgievsk are pursuing the left wing of the main German Army, indicated by an arrow marked 3, which is reported to be headed for Kalisz. The centre, (arrow 4,) because of the impassable condition of the roads, is following the railroad from Piotrkow to Czenstochowa, which has been that army's headquarters. The right, or southern, wing of the main army (arrow 5) is retreating down the railroad from Kielce toward Cracow, its base having been Miechow.

In Galicia the Austrian line, indicated by black blocks, (6,) is held in check all along the San River. While the Russians announce that they have captured the village of Lisco, (7,) the Austrians report an important victory in the district between Sambor and Turka, (8.) They also announce that the Russians are bombarding Czenowitz, (9,) the capital of Bukowina, from which they were recently driven.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK.

Lose Heavily at Bakalargewo, but Resume Attack.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Fighting along the East Prussian front, which began on Oct. 25, developed into an attack of great force by the Germans on the Russian positions west of Suwalki, centring on the big village of Bakalargewo.

The Russians seized the opportunity of German inaction to establish themselves very strongly in Bakalargewo, situated at the southern end of a long, narrow lake in a country dotted with patches of fir wood. The eastern bank of the lake rises steeply, and here the Russian position commands a considerable stretch of country. Behind the frontier is the town of Margrabowo on the railway.

For days past the Germans have been concentrating troops and guns of the largest calibre. The former include many divisions of reserves and a large number of regiments from the Konigsberg garrison.

A feint toward Lyck on the south, where the Russians have taken the German strategic railway, was beaten off with ease. The Germans were under the impression that the Russians were weakened here because of reinforcements they sent to Poland, and their object was to thrust the Russians back from certain points and so enable them to attack the railway line near Margrabowa and cut the Russian line between Sukalki and Augustow.

From Oct. 26 to 30 there continued a tremendous artillery fire across the lake and over the low ground south of the village. The Russian forces on this front include men who were with Gen. Rennenkampff in his advance on and retreat from Insterburg. They are a strong leaven of hardy men, expert in the art of using ground. Their dispositions in a labyrinth of wooded hills and valleys made it impossible for the Germans to ascertain the effect of their own fire.

Many times following observation signals of aeroplanes the direction of their fire was seen to change and ground was often heavily shelled on which there were no Russian troops at all. The Russian aviators explain this by saying that the difficulty was caused by the wet and misty weather, which made it next to impossible to distinguish from a safe altitude between a patch of wood and a body of troops.

Seventy shells from 32-centimetre Krupps fell at a spot over a mile from the nearest Russian battery. Some of them which failed to burst have been sent to Grodno and Vilna and placed on exhibition.

"On Oct. 30 the Germans began to move up and endeavored to assault the Russian positions to the south of the village, but only on Saturday did the attack prove to be of any weight. Snow fell that day, and the cold was intense. The Germans endeavored desperately to reach the Russian trenches, sacrificing men beyond the possibility of counting. Line after line pushed forward in face of a murderous rifle and machine gun fire which often annihilated the whole German attack and left the dead not in heaps, but in long mound-like breastworks, which at one point actually impeded the fire from the trenches. The slaughter was indeed colossal. To the west of Bakalargewo alone there were more than 4,000 German dead on the ground. At no point was the Russian line broken.

To the west of the lake the Germans succeeded in intrenching despite the shell fire from across the water. On Saturday afternoon Siberian battalions moved forward from the village to dislodge them. One thing at which the Russians excel is co-operation between the infantry and artillery. This engagement was a magnificent example of the sheer scientific co-ordination of both arms. A storm of shrapnel raked the German trenches for an hour, and when it was seen that the enemy was shaken the Siberians rolled in and drove the Germans back after three terrific bayonet charges.

At this point the German defeat was complete and utter. Many were simply paralyzed with the cold, so that their rifle firing was noticeably feeble. The Siberian losses were slight. The Germans are, bringing up reinforcements and the battle continues.

GOT 153,000 IN MAZUR TRAP.

Germans Have 300,000 Prisoners, American Newspaper Man Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—David R. McKee, a well-known newspaper man, who for many years was head of the Associated Press Bureau in this city, has just returned from Germany and Austria greatly impressed by the economic strength of Germany, and the ability of the more powerful of the two empires to carry on the war without imposing unusual privations upon the non-combatant population.

"Nowhere in Germany have I, or any of my friends, either seen or heard of any pecuniary privation or distress caused by the war thus far," said he. "Another subject of general observation and comment on the part of Americans in Germany," said Mr. McKee, has been the failure of the public in the United States and Great Britain (owing manifestly to the English news-censorship) to obtain any adequate knowledge of various German victories, especially that of von Hindenberg in East Prussia. It is known in Germany, from official reports, that he captured 93,000 prisoners, and that the Russians lost in addition not fewer than 60,000 men, killed, wounded, and drowned in the Mazur Lakes and swamps.

"At the present time there are not fewer than 300,000 Russians, French, Belgian, and English prisoners confined in prison camps within the boundaries of Germany. One of these camps, containing about 11,000 Russian and 5,000 French prisoners, is only ten or twelve miles from Dresden; and, from a friend of mine connected with the Red Cross work who visited it recently, I learned the following rather interesting bit of information:

"Although the Russian soldiers are required to submit to being bathed twice a week—against which requirement, as an unheard of atrocious cruelty, they protest vociferously—their French brothers in arms have petitioned for and obtained permission to erect an impassable wire barrier between themselves and the Russians, so as to keep the latter at the utmost possible distance—for reasons which need not be more particularly indicated."

READY FOR ANOTHER BATTLE.

Austro-German Armies in Poland to Make Another Stand.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—The battle in progress between the Germans and Russians in the Suwalki and Augustowa regions, according to an official announcement issued here today, continues undecided.

"The renewal of the great battle in Poland seems to be impending. It would appear that the Austro-German forces have completed their retirement to new positions. The Russian troops which followed them already are in touch with these new positions, and there have been several encounters in which the Russians were driven back.

"The new dispositions given to the Austro-German forces in Poland evidently have not been followed by the retirement of the Austrian flank in Galicia. Vienna reports a decisive success in Galicia on the extreme southern flank, between Turka and Stari-Sambor. Russians numbering two divisions and a rifle brigade have been driven from a series of fortified positions."

Major Moraht, military correspondent of the Tageblatt, writes as follows:

"Our army in the northeast, in a battle of several days' duration, has maintained its ground. We emain hope that it will continue to be able to protect the East Prussian frontier. That is its immediate task; it will have another later."

VIENNA, Nov. 2, (via Amsterdam to London, Nov. 3, 12:15 A. M.)—The following official announcement was made public here tonight:

"The battles in Russian Poland continue. On the River San the Russians have suffered heavy losses, especially near Rosjadow. We captured 400 prisoners and three machine guns.

"South of the Stari-Sambor line we also captured 400 prisoners. We have progressed here and northeast of Turka."

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The confidence of the Allies in the strength of their position along the Yser River in Belgium is shown by the length of time that they opposed the Germans along this stream before they turned its waters into the districts prepared for inundation. This use of the river had been planned for years as a method of defense for Belgium against troops invading the country from the west; now it is used for the opposite purpose. If the Allies had feared the German attacks in this district they would have turned loose this flood when they first took up their position along the Yser two weeks ago. Instead of taking this course the Allies reserved this weapon for the time when its use would produce the greatest effects.

The German crossing of the Yser accordingly turned out to be a trap. When the Kaiser's troops had established their hold on the west bank, in spite of great losses in the attack, the Allies turned loose the flood behind them and cut off their retreat. At the same time the Allies' artillery fire operpowered the German forces that were thus isolated and inflicted heavy losses.

The fighting in this field has been a costly one for the Germans. It seems beyond question that their losses must be double those of the Allies. They have pressed their attacks under particularly unfavorable conditions, while their early repulse lost the chance to even the score, that could only come through inflicting a decisive defeat.

The reports of German attacks all along the line in France indicate that they are feeling their way in preparation for a resumption of a strong aggressive move. It is unlikely that they can attempt this with hope of success unless they are able to send to their armies in France reinforcements of at least ten army corps. If they are making such a movement it should be shown not only by increased activities in France, but also by a further retreat of the German and Austrian armies in Poland.

The renewal of the attacks along the centre of the line in France is coincident with the delivery of desperate attacks on the Russian lines on the East Prussian border. The German troops in this region seem to be under orders to make every sacrifice in an effort to decrease the pressure that is being exerted by the Russians in Western Poland.

Along a front of 100 miles on the East Prussian border the Germans are making vigorous efforts to break down the Russian defense. The flat country in which the fighting is taking place is, however, a serious disadvantage for the attacking troops. Their movements are difficult to conceal, and they have trouble in finding shelter from the enemy's fire after they have left their intrenchments. The Germans also are at a disadvantage in that their East Prussian army is largely made up of reserve forces, armed with less efficient rifles and field guns than those of the Russians. The latter in this field are mostly first-line troops, who have rifles and field guns equal to any in the world.

The efforts of the Germans to hold their positions on the East Prussian border are placing their army in this field in a dangerous position. The defeat of their army in Poland has forced it to retreat seventy miles, so that the two portions of the German forces are separated by a hundred miles.

The Russians will undoubtedly keep on pressing their advantage in Poland as long as they can continue to force the Germans back. If this movement should be stopped short of the German border it is probable that the Russians will move a force north in the effort to surround the Germans in East Prussia or force their retreat. A rapid movement to the rear could be made by the Germans under such circumstances only at the expense of large losses in stragglers and with the risk of greater disaster.

The advent of Winter is bringing added hardships upon the troops in this field, and is also introducing a new factor in the fighting in the Eastern theatre. Both East Prussia and Poland are fertile plains, so nearly level that large portions are swampy. The cultivated areas become almost impassable to vehicles after a few rains. The early Winter is now freezing the mud and the swamps so that troops and wagons can travel more readily in all directions. The first effect of freezing weather will then be to facilitate military operations through removing the most serious obstacle with which the transport service has to contend.

Yesterday's news from the battle in Poland shows a further retreat by the Austro-German forces. Their left flank is holding fast on a line running due north from Lodz. To the south, though, they have been driven back to Piotrkow and Opatow. This rapid retreat of the Austrians and Germans has saved them from a decisive defeat, but they are still exposed to a serious reverse, if their plan should miscarry at any point and afford an opening through which the Russians can force their way.

The Czar's forces are now concentrating their main attack northeast of Kielce in an effort to repeat the tactics by which they won important victories over the Austrians in the first days of the war. If the Russians can break through at this point they will be able to turn southward against the rear of the Austrian army in Galicia just as they did two months ago after the great battle at Rawa-Russka.

The fighting in Galicia is, like that of the last two weeks, without important advantage for either side. At Lesaisk, on the San River, and at Turka, on the Stryl, the Austrians have gained slight advantages. The line of battle to the southeast is now more definitely outlined and runs from Turka through Nadworna and Kolomea to the Russian border just east of Czernowitz in Bukowina. The renewal of Russian attacks in this district indicates that they are now beginning to bring up a new levy of reserves.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR HURT.

Envoy in Auto Smashup While on Way to Pimlico Races.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—The Russian Ambassador at Washington, George Bakhmeteff, was slightly injured here today, while bound for the races at Pimlico, when a taxicab in which he was riding collided with a motor car. The Ambassador was cut about the face by flying glass.

One of the occupants of the other machine was more severely hurt and was taken to a hospital.

TURNING OF THE TIDE

The amount of sales in our stores throughout the United States for October, was the largest by a very substantial sum, for any month in the history of the Company (December, 1913, a holiday month, excepted).

The great Middle West leads in this most encouraging evidence of improvement.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.
C. A. WHELAN, President.

GIRLS DON UNIFORMS, FIGHT AS SOLDIERS

Many Smuggle Into Czar's Army for Love of Adventure—Wives Follow Husbands to War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A number of women coming back wounded or with wounded husbands from the front proves that the contingent of adventurous female warriors who have actually been engaged in fighting in the lines is quite considerable. A Cossack girl went as a trooper with the full knowledge and permission of the immediate authorities, but most of the amazons get there in disguise, many to be near their husbands and some from sheer love of adventure.

The Cossack girl mentioned long distinguished herself in the special martial exercises practiced by the Cossacks, and could beat most men of her age at feats of horsemanship and sword play. Her name is Helen Choba and she belongs to the Kuban Cossacks.

A Colonel's daughter, named Tomiloffskaya, distinguished herself on the East Prussian front in Augustowo by a series of fights. Like all women at the front she donned an ordinary soldier's uniform, which she wore so naturally that she passed quite unnoticed among the men. Those who go with an officer-husband's connivance usually adopt the uniform of an ensign of reserves. Tomiloffskaya was hit on three occasions, but her wounds being slight she remained on duty.

She once was for five days under fire with men, but specially distinguished herself as a scout leader in Augustowo Woods, where she had a squad of men under her own command. Her special piece of service here was intercepting a telegram from a German commander, whence it was ascertained that the German intention was to attack the Russian centre, and of course it was foiled.

Tomiloffskaya has also served as scout orderly and telephonist. She says the stories of German excesses are only too true and that she herself saw a German cleave the head of a Russian officer lying helpless on the ground. The man was shortly after shot by advancing Russians. Tomiloffskaya, who is only 21, comes from Minsk.

The wife of a Captain, a native of Moscow, whose initials alone are given, she fought her way through the Galician campaign with her husband. She possessed herself of an Austrian horse, sword, and revolver, and was present at all the fights in Galicia, being sometimes ten days under artillery and rifle fire without being injured. A fortnight ago, however, her regiment was near Kozenitze when her husband was wounded in the wrist. She was in another part of the fight, and only learned of this later.

Both are now in Moscow. Her usual employment during the campaign was to write reports and buy comforts for the men, and she once rode fifty miles to get some tobacco for her husband's company. She declares her intention of returning with her husband to the war as soon as he recovers from his wounds.

Three peasant girls waited on the commandant of Kiev with a demand to be sent to the front as soldiers. They had cut their hair and assumed soldiers' uniforms.

The general rule is for the girls to get away secretly with the connivance of friends among the soldiers going to the front, but many start alone on various pretexts, such as seeking an alleged fiancé or wounded brother, and they only don male attire when they have reached their goal.

SERVIANS IN HOT FIGHTS.

Vienna and Nish Both Claim Victories—Violent Bayonet Charges.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam gives the following official Austrian dispatch received there from Vienna:

"The Austrians on Saturday successfully attacked a strong fortified Servian position near Rovrye. Our troops crossed the Save and Drina Rivers, which were obstinately defended by Servians, and occupied Ornabaro, Banovopolje, Rademkone, Gluosi, and Tabanovic."

A dispatch from Nish, dated Oct. 31, contains the following semi-official note:

"The enemy operating Oct. 29 in the direction of Gutchevo bombarded our positions at Eminova and Banja from 7 o'clock in the morning until noon. At this hour they attacked but were repulsed by our troops. Our counter-attack developed into violent bayonet combats in which the enemy, suffering heavy losses, was forced to fall back in disorder, leaving three officers and about 300 men on the field.

"The enemy delivered another attack on our positions in the evening, but was again forced to retire with heavy loss.

"Nothing of importance has occurred on the remainder of the front."

Chimneys Fireplaces and Fuel-Burning Apparatus

Fire Risk from these sources should be guarded against by periodic cleaning, inspection and repairs.

FREDERIC H. WETTLEY
Engineer and Contractor
249 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOTEL GOTHAM

THE HOTEL OF REFINED ELEGANCE & EXCLUSIVE CLIENTELE

Specially attractive rates for season rentals

WETHERBEE & WOOD
5th AVE. at 55th ST. NEW YORK

Visiting New York's Institutions

LOOKING backward three hundred years, the tenacity of some New York houses in CONSISTENTLY FOLLOWING OUT ONE IDEA has been responsible for not a few historical successes.

*

Eighteen years back, this house was founded—WITH ONE CONTROLLING IDEA:

To give New York men haberdashery WHICH EXACTLY SUITED THEIR REQUIREMENTS.

This meant in style and in value.

Something MORE than they had ever had before.

* *

The result—Weber and Heilbroner's haberdashery business has become the largest in America—an INSTITUTION peculiar to New York and worthy of a visit, whether you buy or merely look.

* *

When that field was occupied, men's ready-to-wear clothing appeared in the Weber and Heilbroner stores.

There was ONE CENTRAL IDEA back of these clothes:

To furnish clothes MADE EXPRESSLY for the New Yorker, closely duplicating the product of well-known, fashionable tailors of this city.

Already this clothing has become an INSTITUTION—$20 to $45 for suits, and $20 to $50 for overcoats.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner hats—entirely metropolitan in character, $3 to $8.

Eleven Stores

Weber and Heilbroner

241 Broadway 359 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

Saks Winter Overcoats at $17.50 to $60
for Men and Young Men

The great trouble about ballots and clothes is, that the name they bear is so often a fiction—you cannot be sure who you are voting for, nor who made the clothes.

Saks clothes, however, furnish a notable exception in that they are wholly Saks-made, and free absolutely from the politics of an anonymous out-of-town influence.

And in announcing this great offering of Winter overcoat styles for your inspection today, we here go on public record that, with the exception of our English assortments,

every overcoat in these unparalleled selections is Saks-made, and we assume all responsibility from the loom to the label!

Fabrics—Both domestic & foreign fabrics—Elysians and short nap chinchillas, genuine Sedan Montagnacs, Meltons, Kerseys, soft vicunas, Crombie coatings, cheviot coatings, Beauclaires, and countless others, in all weights, designs and colors, and many patterns selected only on condition that nobody should have them but us.

Models—Single and double breasted, button through or concealed (also London-made coats, Saks-selected). Raglan shoulders, regular shoulders, velvet collars, self-collars with a soft and well-bred roll; shapely coats, and notably the Saks "Kimono Coat," which has all the liberality of fold which the name kimono implies.

Cut with the fluency which is art, and finished with the care which is perfection, they are the sum total of excellence in clothes.

A Saks Silk-Lined Overcoat at $20
a special feature for today

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

DR. ADAMS THINKS ITALY WILL FIGHT

Yale Professor Regards Her Army as Second Only to England's.

SAYS GERMANS MENACE US

"Our Turn Would Be Next if Germany Were Successful"—Long Hatred for England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Prof. George Burton Adams, Professor of History in Yale University and a Ph. D. of the University of Leipsic, has just returned to England after a stay of several months in Italy. He is inclined to believe that the Germans have already spent their strength in two great attempts—one in the east and the other in the west—to crush the Allies, and have failed in both. He says that, judging from his information from all available sources, he believes there are not enough soldiers in Germany to strengthen either army sufficiently to bring about a decision in the Kaiser's favor.

This, he maintains, places Italy in such a position that if she enters the war now on the Allies' side, she will be a deciding factor; and, as Turkey has chosen to become embroiled, he will be little surprised if Italy soon joins the Allies.

Prof. Adams said:

"Italy can place a fine body of troops in the field. From what I could learn she would be able to supply fully 3,000,000 men. The Italian Army, next to that of England, is the finest body of men I have seen in Europe. The officers are alert and keen, and the men are a fine-appearing lot. The Italians are overwhelmingly in favor of the Allies; in fact, there seem to be only two positions considered by Italians—either that of remaining neutral or fighting against Germany and Austria. There would be a revolution in Italy, I believe, from what I was told, if the Government should attempt to fight on the side of Austria. Now that Turkey has stepped in, I think it likely that Italy will not long remain out of the fighting. Germany represents in Government and institutions an obsolescent system, away from which the world has been advancing for generations."

If Germany should become the dominant power of the world, Prof. Adams asserted, history would be turning back upon itself. England would probably lose all her African possessions, and in the not distant future would have to join again with other nations in a war against Germany.

"Germany," he said, "must be defeated in this war. If it comes to a point where it is necessary for the United States to aid the Allies to the end that they should win, then I hope it will be done. She is opposed to everything for which we stand, and our turn would be next if Germany were successful."

"Thirty years ago I spent twelve months in Germany. I was profoundly impressed then with the hatred expressed for the British. Germany was then fired with the desire for a predominant place as a world empire. When I asked Germans how they would accomplish their desires they told me that the English had won their empire by conquest, and that through conquest it could be broken up. It was not until the Boer War that England realized Germany's attitude. In the Spanish War we began to be classed in German feeling with England, and we realized at Manila Bay her feeling toward us. Germany saw the islands she wanted being taken from her grasp. The longer Germany waited the more remote she saw her chances become of achieving her ambitions.

"I believe, if the truth were known, that Germany was back of the demands of Austria upon Servia. She has seen the Balkan peoples solving their own problem in a way which interfered with her ambitions and those of Austria in the eastern Mediterranean. Hence the war."

Prof. Adams does not foresee a Germany divided into small States if she is beaten, but he does see an end to military despotism. America, he thinks, should place herself strongly on the side of disarmament in the congress to follow the war, which will not improbably be held in Washington.

ENGLISH GOLD VANISHING.

Shrinkage of Supply Despite Imports Causes Comment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—In a news item headed "Missing Gold" The London Daily Mail this morning says: "A distinct shrinkage is visible in the amount of traceab.e gold in England. It is suggested that a great deal of the missing gold is in the hands of the Germans, or has been smuggled abroad by the Germans or by neutrals in the employ of the Germans."

Continuing the article says: "During the last three months the net receipts of gold from abroad have amounted to more than 30,000,000 pounds sterling and Treasury notes equivalent to another 30,000,000 pounds also have been issued, but the stock of gold in the Bank of England has not increased by more than the amount received from abroad. Hence the belief that gold is to some extent being hoarded and that our enemies are operating against us in the manner indicated."

Inquiries by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in financial circles failed to confirm such an opinion. It seemed to be the consensus that since the beginning of the war there had been some hoarding of gold, perhaps more in Scotland than anywhere else, and that a few Germans, returning to their Fatherland, were taking back small amounts of gold, but it is held that this is negligible in view of the heavy gold imports. In fact, in certain circles the opinion prevails that England is gathering in gold at too rapid a rate. Whether this is being hoarded in England is a difficult matter to form any accurate judgment upon, as the only way of measuring such hoarding is by deposits and withdrawals at the Bank of England. The unusual circumstances prevent normal deductions being made from such statistics. For instance, the joint stock banks are keeping more gold on hand than in ordinary times, so as to be prepared to meet any small run which local conditions might bring about. Also the troops all over England are being paid weekly in silver. So on the whole financiers are far from being alarmed over the present gold situation.

MAY RUN GAUNTLET OF JAPANESE SHIPS

German Cruiser Geier Must Now Face Two Foes or be Interned at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—It is believed the repairs on the German cruiser Geier at Honolulu have now progressed to such a point that the commander of the ship must elect to run the gauntlet of the two Japanese cruisers lying outside the harbor, or apply to the port authorities to have his ship interned until the end of the war.

A conference which took place last night in Honolulu between the port officials and the Japanese Consul is supposed to have had some bearing on this subject, although no report upon it has yet reached the Japanese Embassy here.

In reply to a suggestion that, as in the case of the British cruisers which were hovering off Sandy Hook recently, the Japanese Government might be requested to remove these vessels from the vicinity of Honolulu, it was pointed out by some of the officials today that the conditions were materially different.

In the case of the British cruisers, their presence was said to be embarrassing to American ship masters, whose vessels were being signaled and detained. The Japanese cruisers off Honolulu are not interfering with American shipping or with any mercantile vessels, out are simply waiting to do battle with an enemy's warship. Their position is said to be precisely like that occupied by the U. S. S. Kearsarge, which waited outside the French harbor at Cherbourg until by the laws of neutrality the Confederate cruiser Alabama was forced to go out and meet her end.

HONOLULU, Nov. 2.—A midnight conference was held between Collector of the Port Franklin, Deputy Collector Sharp and the Japanese Consul here last night, and wireless messages were exchanged with the United States revenue cutter Thetis, patrolling outside the harbor.

THE PLATURIA RELEASED.

Oil Ship on Her Way—Turpentine and Resin on Free List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Formal notification that the British had released the Standard Oil steamer Platuria, recently detained at Stornaway, Scotland, was conveyed to the State Department this morning by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador. The Ambassador's advices said the Platuria had proceeded on her way to Copenhagen on assurances from the Danish Government that the cargo of oil would not be reshipped to Germany.

At the same time the Ambassador gave the welcome information that his Government had stricken turpentine and resin from the list of contraband articles. This news will be particularly pleasing to the South, as those articles will now be in the same category as cotton, which already has the freedom of the ocean highways.

The State Department is still awaiting a formal response to its protest against the seizure of the American ship Kronland, at Gibraltar. A dispatch from American Consul Sprague at Gibraltar has told the department without explanation that the ship's cargo was already being unloaded, and that prize court proceedings had begun. Nothing was said about the neutral passengers on board, but the assumption is that, with the cargo ashore and German passengers imprisoned, the ship may be allowed to proceed with her neutral passengers to destinations in Italy and Greece.

Great Britain has proposed that American ships bound for Northern European ports touch at some convenient Scotch port and submit to examination of their cargoes by British authorities, receiving certificates which will relieve them of further search. The State Department has not accepted the proposal, and indications are it will be made the basis of a protest. Officials expect, however, that some amicable arrangement can be reached to relive American ships from the burden of search and detention when they have no contraband on board.

REPORTS CHEER BERLIN.

Success on the Aisne Is Regarded as Most Favorable News.

BERLIN, Nov. 2, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Information, given out today for the press in official quarters, is as follows:

"The progress of the fighting on the front in the north of France is regarded here as highly favorable.

"The report given out yesterday, with its news that the French had been thrown back across the Aisne at a point near Soissons, and that the operations had already been extended to the west front of Verdun, is regarded as the most favorable issued for some time.

"Letters from the front, reaching Berlin, describe the fighting between Nieuport and Ypres as probably the fiercest of the whole war.

"The Germans forced their way southward by repeated night attacks. The toll of death was great on both sides."

KARLSRUHE SEIZES BIG NEW YORK LINER

Lamport & Holt Steamer Vandyck, with Rich Cargo, Falls Prize to German Cruiser.

PASSENGERS LAND IN BRAZIL

Vast Quantity of Frozen Meat, Coffee, and Coal in Her Hold—Two Other British Ships Taken.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to Lloyd's Shipping Agency from Para, Brazil, says the German steamer Asuncion has landed there the passengers and crews of the British steamers Vandyck, Hurstdale, and Glanton, which were captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe in latitude 1 south, longitude 40 west.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 2.—A private cable to a local firm received today from Para, Brazil, reports the destruction of the British steamship Vandyck by a German Cruiser. H. D. Haight, Boston, and Delgado of Rochester were on board, but were put ashore with other passengers before the Vandyck was sent to the bottom. The Vandyck plied between Buenos Aires and New York. The representatives of the local firm boarded her on Oct. 21.

The first news of the capture of the Vandyck was received in New York yesterday afternoon by Busk & Daniels, agents of the Lamport & Holt Line, in a cablegram sent by Capt. Anthony Cadogan from Para, advising them that the vessel had been captured by the Karlsruhe on Oct. 26. The dispatch said the passengers and crew of the Vandyck were all well, and had been landed yesterday at Para by a German steamship. Capt. Cadogan did not state whether the Vandyck had been sunk or not. She had about 3,000 tons of frozen beef on board from Buenos Aires and about the same quantity of coffee from Santos. The ship and cargo were estimated to be worth about $2,000,000, the agents said.

It is believed that the Karlsruhe put a prize crew on the Vandyck and is convoying her around to be used as a storeship, as she has about 3,000 tons of coal in her bunkers, which would be too useful to the German warship to destroy. When the Karlsruhe captured the Indian Prince on Sept. 12 off Para her Captain was ordered to steer after the German cruiser for five days and then her crew took off the stores and coal before she was sunk.

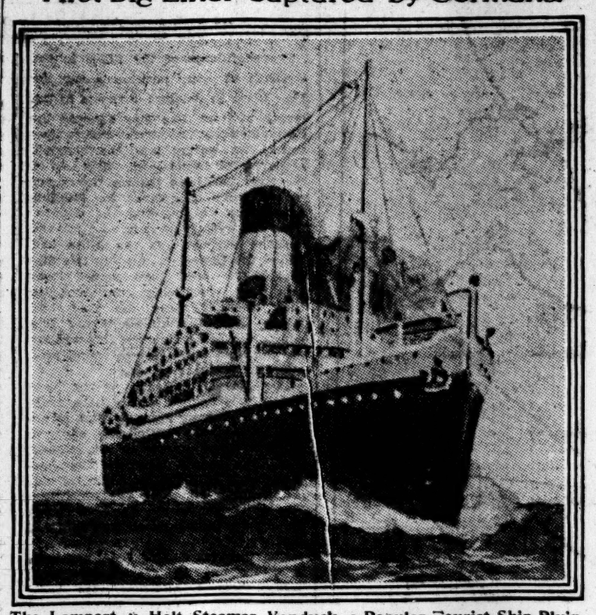
Directly after the report of the capture of the Vandyck was posted at the New York Maritime Exchange the agents of the Booth and other steamship lines whose vessels sail to South America under the British flag called on the Consul General to see what was best to be done for the protection of their ships. The Consul informed them that the only guaranteed safe passage was from New York as far south as Trinidad. The Lamport & Holt Line suspended the sailing of its V class ships when the war commenced. On Oct. 12 they received a cablegram from the head office in Liverpool that it was safe to resume the passenger service, and this was done. It was assumed by the agents in New York that the Directors had some assurance from the British Government that the route from New York to Buenos Aires was safe from risk of capture by the German cruisers.

The effect of the capture of the Vandyck, the finest ship in the trade, it is said, will be to stop all services under the British flag from the United States to South American ports. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has been operating its fortnightly service from Liverpool to Buenos Aires without interruption, and the Amazon sails from Liverpool tomorrow with Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, and the members of the National City Bank staff who are going to open branches at Rio Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and other cities in South America.

The Vandyck was built three years ago for the South American trade, and was about 11,000 gross tonnage. She was fitted with the latest appliances and equipments for the safety and comfort of her passengers, and accommodated 250 passengers in her first cabin and 150 in the second cabin. Theodore Roosevelt traveled on the Vandyck to Buenos Aires in October, 1913, with his expedition to South America, and gave Capt. Cadogan a testimonial letter on his arrival saying how he had enjoyed the trip.

The Vandyck left New York for Buenos Aires on Sept. 3, and sailed from Santos on Oct. 19 for New York.

First Big Liner Captured by Germans.



The Lamport & Holt Steamer Vandyck, a Popular Tourist Ship Plying Between New York and South American Ports, Which Was Seized as a Prize of War by the Cruiser Karlsruhe.

'BOBS' IN PRAISE OF GERMAN TROOPS

Lord Roberts Says They Fight Well, but Underestimated the British.

ENGLISH BETTER SHOTS

Germans Fire Toward the Enemy; English Pick Out a Target Before They Shoot.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Flying about London, from the War Office to the Foreign Office, to the Home Office to the National Service League headquarters, to recruiting and concentration camps from one end of the nation to the other, passing out words of encouragement and optimism to soldiers in the making and giving sage and sound advice to those in power, who listen profoundly to what he says, there is a little man clad in a black morning coat, his hair and mustache white with age, but with a figure erect and soldierly—a man whose energy is one of the marvelous things the war has produced. He is Field Marshal Lord Roberts, the "Little Bobs" of India and South Africa, the hero of the march to Kandahar, the leader of England's victorious army which fought the Boers.

Lord Roberts is 82 years old, but more active than many a soldier many years his junior. Not one of the military virtues acquired during sixty years of being a soldier has been lessened by advancing years, and the wisdom of all his campaigns is now proving of vast use to his country, while his confident optimism and the magic of his name has done a world of good. He is forever at it—this pounding home that England will win this war. He will countenance no other solution, will not even discuss it, and there is no reason to believe that even in his innermost mind the thought of German victory ever passes. In an interview with him, one of the few his aids say he has given, I ventured to try a question which started like this:

"Suppose that Germany wins"—

Lord Roberts permitted the question to go no further. He bristled and belligerently declared: 'I will not suppose anything of the sort." That epitomizes the whole attitude of the man.

His interest in the private soldier is keen, and he is forever looking after his wants. One of the finest things he has done was to issue, through his National Service League, the organization he formed to spread military training, a booklet containing a number of marching songs. A hundred thousands copies will be sent to France next week.

Word of Praise for Germans.

It was characteristic of Lord Roberts to say a favorable word for the efficiency of the Germans when I asked him his opinion of the fighting in France. His patriotism does not let his judgment of a soldier become warped as it does that of many laymen. He said:

"The German troops have fought uncommonly well and have shown splendid organization, and have particularly demonstrated that they are well staffed. But there is every evidence that the Germans have underestimated our strength and power. Most of all, they have underestimated our 'empire power.' They thought that Ireland would not rally to the imperial cause, and they believed the same of India. Events have showed how vastly mistaken they were, for today the empire means unity of thought and purpose. They underestimated, too, the fighting value of the British Army. They thought it small and of not much importance, but now they have learned otherwise. But it is our empire power that they misjudged the most.

"Lord Cromer puts it rightly when he says that posterity will be amazed at the singular ineptitude of German policy and diplomacy and that the Germans have been wrong in everything—wrong in the probable action of Russia, England, Belgium, and Japan; wrong as to the value attached to the Italian alliance, wrong about the feeling of America, wrong as to the sentiment of the people both in South Africa and India, wrong as to the effect of the declaration of war in Egypt and Moslem countries. Indeed, Germany has misjudged and miscalculated."

Troops Show Great Improvement.

"Since the Boer war, the lessons of which were well learned by the army, our troops have shown vast improvement. The organization is better, the shooting is infinitely superior. When I went to Germany to attend manoeuvres of the German Army I noticed the close formations, and I thought then that, were we ever to engage in war with Germany, that formation would be to our advantage. And so it has proved. Our troops employ an extended order in battle, and with their good marksmanship they are able to stop these close-formed bodies of Germans, despite their superior numbers. A British soldier always shoots at something, he is trained to find a target before he pulls the trigger, and that accounts for the heavy German losses. The German, on the other hand, does not take the same care in firing; he is not trained to do so, and, as compared to our men, is not a good marksman. He fires in the general direction of the enemy, sending a rain of lead. For that reason, and the fact that our troops are in more extended and open formation, our losses are far less proportionately than those of the enemy."

POOH-POOHS INVASION TALK.

British War Office Reassures a Timid South Coast Resident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A resident of Eastbourne, who wrote to the War Office inquiring as to the proper conduct of noncombatants in the event of an attempted invasion of England, has received a reply which says:

"There is nothing in the present situation which would warrant the assumption that an invasion is probable or imminent. The various defensive works constructed in the United Kingdom are only the normal precautions taken by every maritime power in time of war. In the event of the enemy attempting to invade this country instructions will be issued by the proper authority."

BELGIANS' ONE HOPE IS AMERICAN AID

Their Country's Food Supply Commandeered by Contending Armies.

FOUR-FIFTHS OF THEM IDLE

Even Those with Money Are Hungry—Postal Communication Only with Germany.

BRUSSELS, (Via London) Nov. 2.—Between six and seven million Belgians have little or nothing to call "home." They are a people almost without a country. Foodstuffs, forage, horses, cattle and automobiles not commandeered by the Belgian Army when the war broke out have been seized by the Germans. Practically every acre is now swept of everything valuable.

It is estimated that there are now 200,000 Belgians in England and 800,000 in Holland. The lowest estimate made here places the number of Belgian homes destroyed or so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable at 1,000,000. Malines, Louvain, Liége, Namur, Charleroi, Mons, Dinant and a score of smaller places have been so shattered by the artillery fire of the opposing armies that less than half of the normal population is decently sheltered.

A report from Limbourg says that the supplies for the breadline have been exhausted and the feeding can be resumed only when American food arrive.

The seizure of cattle for the armies has left the country without beef, milk and cheese. The supply of grain ordinarily imported from the United States and Canada has been cut off. For several weeks Flanders was able to help the eastern portion, but now that the lowlands have become the scene of fighting, Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp and Ostend are suffering the same distress which earlier befell the eastern part of the country.

At Liége, the Pittsburgh of Belgium, the steel industry has been brought to a standstill. At Antwerp, the New York of the Belgians, all shipping has stopped. Hundreds of big steamers lie idle at the docks along the Scheldt. Thousands of freight trucks are rusting beside the canals, while the horses are dead in Flemish trenches. The drivers and freight handlers are in hospitals or with King Albert's army.

Nieuport and Ostend, the latter suggesting Atlantic City to an American, are occupied by the Germans, and the hotels are filled with German wounded. A row of hotels along the beach at the resort fly the Red Cross flag.

Brussels, the deserted capital, has been spared destruction, but its industries are shut down. Lace workers are being fed at soup kitchens. The stores have no food to sell, and the public has no money to buy if opportunity offered. Members of noble families have discharged their servants and joined the breadline.

The fear is commonly expressed that the city, with its famous buildings, will be destroyed either by attack or by the Germans themselves should they be compelled to retire. Everywhere one hears stories of buildings having been mined with a view to blowing them up in the event that the city cannot be held.

German money is in general use. Military proclamations in all the shop windows announce that the mark, approximately 25 cents, must be accepted. Brussels has no postal communication except with Germany. Everything is censored. No railways are being operated in Central Belgium. Most of the lines are without bridges. The canals are the only avenues for the shipment of freight.

It is estimated by Belgians here that one-fifth of the Belgians remaining in the country have employment of some sort. These include farm owners and lessees. The beet crop has been ruined by the armies, and the beet sugar factories are closed. There are no horses or other equipment for harvesting, or trains to move the small amount of beets that have survived the devastation of war, and few able-bodied men to assist the brave women who are endeavoring to ward off starvation by gathering what little remains of the crops in the field.

Antwerp's diamond cutters are all in the army. Malines' tapestry factories are in ruins. Many cotton mills are in ashes, and those that still stand are closed. All universities and schools have been abandoned. Nearly all the physicians are at the front serving in the hospitals. Hundreds of priests and nuns are caring for the sick and wounded. Few churches are fit for occupancy as hospitals or otherwise. The convents have been necessarily deserted by the sisters. Many are so badly wrecked that they could afford no shelter.

The canals leading from Belgium to Holland and the one railway line between Antwerp and Rosendaal constitute Belgium's only communication with neutral territory. There are no mails or telegraphic service to Dutch territory. The disheartened Belgians are unable to communicate with their relatives, whether they are refugees in Holland or soldiers on the battle line. Their isolation is almost complete.

The moderate man is the backbone of this country.

He who drinks and eats, works and plays, *intelligently*, is the best citizen.

It is for him we make WILSON—an exceptionally mild, mellow Whiskey—and protect it with the Non-Refillable Bottle.

So that he is always sure to get just what he calls for, *every time—Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

ELECT GUTIERREZ TO RULE MEXICO

Continued From Page 1.

his favor, but that otherwise the armed struggle would continue. Voices from the crowd below demanded that Carranza remain in power.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent afterward asked Gen. Carranza for a statement in the designation of Gen. Guiterrez as Provisional President. He said he would reiterate as a statement what he had just said from the balcony of the City Hall.

A banquet was given in Puebla tonight in honor of Carranza, who may stay in that city until Wednesday.

Officials here are unwilling to be quoted on the designation of Gutierrez as Provisional President, but they point out that the action of the convention is not final and may be ratified or reversed on Nov. 26, when it is expected that duly accredited Zapatista delegates will take part in the deliberations and voting of the Assembly. The Zapatista representatives now at Aguascalientes are there only in an advisory and consultative capacity. It is further pointed out that Carranza has declared that he will resist any defection from the Constitutionalist cause with the same firmness as that with which he resisted the usurpation of Victoriano Huerta.

Among the public the news of the Gutierrez designation excited slender interest, as the Commemoration of All Souls today drew almost the entire population of the capital to the cemeteries.

El Democrata, commenting editorially on the election of Gen. Gutierrez as Provisional President, says that if First Chief Carranza, considering the conditions laid down by him as fulfilled, dec des to resign, it is the duty of his followers also to make way for others, adding:

"We shall place our positions and our means at the disposal of those who shall take charge of the national destinies, and if it is thought desirable that some of us, few or many, should not only retire from public life, but should also leave the country, we ought, whoever we may be, to comply with such desires, though we may have to endure bitter sufferings in exile. If we cannot help in any other way, let that be our contribution to the general welfare."

Puebla telegrams say that Gen. Carranza arrived there late today, having spent the night at Tlaxcala. He was welcomed at the railroad station by Gen. Coss, Military Governor of Puebla, and other local authorities, and a considerable concourse of people. An open-air band concert in Carranza's honor was given tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

VILLA GUADALUPE, Coah, Nov. 2.—Gen. Eulalio Guiterrez, just elected provisional President of Mexico, introduced the French guillotine as a means of disposing of his Huertista prisoners of war. In the present crisis he is claimed as a sympathizer by both factions. Semi-officially it is announced that Villa is well pleased at the choice. Close friends of Villa say that Carranza has been outgeneraled, and that Guiterrez has been selected at Villa's order—that he is, in fact, a Villista, and was elected by the Villa votes.

Villa is concentrating his followers here. Hipolito, on the northern border of the neutral peace zone, is expected to be the scene of the first clash if Carranza and Villa resort to hostilities.

CARRANZA WARNED TO YIELD.

No Vera Cruz Evacuation Without Guarantees, This Government Wires.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Until the American Government receives the guarantees it has demanded respecting Vera Cruz, the soldiers and marines under command of Gen. Funston will not be withdrawn from that Mexican port. This was the tenor of a sharp message sent to Gen. Carranza today by the American Government.

The guarantees that the United States want are: First, that amnesty shall be granted to the Mexicans who have held office under the American administration at Vera Cruz, and, second, that there shall be no duplication in the collection of customs and municipal taxes at Vera Cruz.

Guarantees of this nature were given to John R. Silliman, President Wilson's special representative in Mexico, by Gen. Candido Aguilar, the Mexican Constitutionalist officer who has been waiting outside of Vera Cruz more than a month to take over Vera Cruz from Gen. Funston. The American Government has been waiting for Gen. Carranza to indorse the action of Gen. Aguilar. Gen. Carranza is willing to give verbal assurances, it is explained, but not to put the guarantee in writing, for fear of creating a precedent inimical to the sovereignty of his country.

The Mexican Constitutional Agency here today received from Gen. Carranza a positive statement that his resignation had not yet been submitted to the convention at Aguascalientes. There appears to be little doubt, however, that the convention has taken action tantamount to the acceptance of his resignation. Carranza made it plain that he merely had agreed to tender his resignation on condition that both Villa and Zapata retire to private life along with himself, and that he insisted upon these conditions being met before he actually resigned.

VILLA FORCE DEFEATED.

Battle Fought Near Parral, with Carranza Army Victorious.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 2.—The Carranza forces commanded by Generals Maclovio and Luis Herrera defeated a strong Villa force near Parral, Mexico, today, according to an official statement received at Constitutionalist headquarters here.

Gen. Ignacio Pesqueira was quoted to the effect that he had been advised that the Villa forces "lost a considerable number of men and rifles and a quantity of ammunition."

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Developed in zibeline, tweed, peau de laine, Montagnac, crepe cloth, novelty boucle, black and white fabrics. In choker collar, bell flare, cossack, girdled ulster, mannish top coat, and English great coat models.

Women's Fur-Trimmed Chiffon Velvet Coats

INTRODUCING THE LATEST MODELS

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Rich, luxurious garments in exclusive individual styles. In black and favored colorings, trimmed with high choker and military collars, deep moujik cuffs and borders of the fashionable furs.

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Girlish styles of peau de laine, in brown, delft, green and navy. Trimmed with seal and velvet. Sizes 8 to 14.

"Flapper" Apparel

A London idea introduced to America by Bonwit Teller & Co. Specialized styles for the hard-to-fit girl of 12 to 16 who has grown beyond her years, yet who must hold to a girlish manner of dress.

Girls' "Flapper" Coats

VELVETEEN, CLOTH, CORDUROY, FUR TRIMMED.

29.50

Exclusive styles in rose, fawn, delft, brown, green and light blue. Lined with peau de cygne througout. Sizes 8 to 16.

Girls' "Flapper" Dresses

9.75

Chic one and two piece models in guimpe effects. Of navy, serge and worsted checks, some braid bound. Sizes 8 to 16.

Girls' "Flapper" Frocks

VELVETEEN, SILK, SERGE.

15.00

Dressy models in original designs, exactly suited to the girl of 10 to 14. In green, brown, delft and navy blue.

PLAN CO-OPERATION IN BELGIAN RELIEF

Minister Havenith and R. W. de Forest Discuss Rockefeller Foundation's Aid.

SUPPLY COMMITTEE NAMED

T. F. Ryan and H. W. de Forest to Buy and Ship Goods with All Funds Available.

Emmanuel Havenith, Belgian Minister to the United States, held a long conference here yesterday with Robert W. de Forest, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Belgian Relief Fund, in regard to co-operation between the Belgian Relief Committee and the Rockefeller Foundation, which announced on Sunday that it was prepared to spend millions of dollars for the relief of suffering non-combatants in the war zone. After the conference Mr. de Forest said:

"Several points should be emphasized in relation to quick relief for the starving Belgians. The munificent gift of the Rockefeller Foundation, and whatever else may follow from that source, cannot possibly supply the need. All the money that America can contribute will be necessary. The action of the Rockefeller Foundation was on its own initiative, but there is complete co-operation between it and the New York Committee. Tomorrow's shipment of the Rockefeller Foundation, in fact, was arranged by Lionel Hagenaers, a member of the Belgian Relief Committee.

"Complete international co-operation has been arranged for the relief of Belgians in Belgium. The New York Committee is working in close co-operation with Mr. Havenith, Belgian Minister, and with the American Committee in London, in which our Ambassador in London, Mr. Page; our Minister in Belgian, Brand Whitlock, and our Minister at The Hague, Dr. Henry van Dyke, are members, and of which Herbert Hoover is Chairman. The Belgians need food supplies, and they must be obtained in large part from America.

Plan of Co-operation.

"The form of co-operation arranged in consultation with Mr. Havenith is as follows: All American contributions for the immediate relief of Belgians in Belgium, whether received by the Belgian Minister or the New York Committee, or any other Belgian Relief Committee, so far as the Belgian Minister and the New York Committee can control the same, will be placed in the hands of a supply committee, consisting of Thomas F. Ryan and Henry W. de Forest. This supply committee will purchase supplies and forward them direct by the steamer load as soon as they have sufficient amounts from time to time to make up a cargo.

"The New York Committee, as was announced on Friday, has already arranged with the London Committee, each committee appropriating $150,000 to send off a cargo. The supplies so sent will be sent to and distributed by the American London Committee, as announced to the press by Mr. Hoover.

"There are undoubtedly many committees organized and organizing in different parts of the country for Belgian relief. It is earnestly requested that these committees forward the amounts collected by them as promptly as possible and they will be applied in the same way, whether received by the Belgian Minister at Washington or by the New York Committee."

The Rev. J. F. Stillemans, President of the Belgian Relief Committee, praised the work undertaken by the Rockefeller Foundation.

"While the whole of America applauds the action of Mr. Rockefeller, and I as President of the Belgian Relief Committee and of Belgian birth, cannot fail to feel the deepest gratitude toward our noble benefactor," he said. "I deem it my duty to tell the American people at large that they should not think that henceforth there is no need in Belgium. The need in Belgium is beyond description. People are starving and will starve unless every effort to relieve them is put to work. The Belgian Relief Committee hopes that no one will say that Belgium is now sufficiently taken care of. On the contrary, a great example has been set, and that every one will imitate it according to his means. We hope that the daily receipts of our committee will show a marked increase. We make this appeal to every man, woman, and child in the United States."

Ambassador Page's Appeal.

The following cablegram from Ambassador Page, in London, to Norman Hapgood of the Committee of Mercy was given out by Mr. Hapgood yesterday:

Oct. 31 you first asked me what you could do for relief of starving Belgian women and children in Belgium. Three million of them are now practically without food. No food can be bought anywhere in Europe. England forbids export of food. All must come from America. The amount required is $5,000,000 worth a month throughout the Winter. An appeal for this is made to all neutral peoples.

The International Commission for Relief is under practical American management here. They have organized committees in Holland and Belgium under diplomatic arrangements made by Governments of United States, Spain, Holland, and Belgium, and have secured guarantee of safety from German military authorities and made a perfect system for distribution by Belgians in every neighborhood in Belgium. This does not call for the sending of money to England. It calls only for food to be sent to starving women and children in Belgium, and this is the only channel.

I hope you are in position to buy and ship immediately a cargoload of food to American Consul in Rotterdam under a neutral flag. He is the local agent of the commission to whom consignments are shipped. I hope the Committee of Mercy will do our country the honor to send a cargo of food quickly to the worst-stricken 3,000,000 women and children in the whole world who are now suffering actual hunger. Cable answer.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, London.

Henry Clews, Treasurer of the Belgian Dollar Christmas Fund, said:

"The support of the Rockefeller Foundation should serve not as a plea to any one to tighten his purse strings but rather as an example and stimulus to noble giving. The Dollar Christmas Fund, of which I am Treasurer, seeks to help all stricken Belgians, and all donations intrusted to that fund will be cabled to relief headquarters before Christmas Day. By co-operating with the Shilling Christmas Fund in London, which has already collected $250,000 and which is well organized to distribute relief, we hope to make Christmas less lonely and less sad for thousands and thousands. I venture therefore with great earnestness to renew my appeal to send along a dollar—and more if you can."

At the Consulate Generals of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary the relief work of the Foundation was praised but no formal statements were issued.

At the offices of the foundation, 26 Broadway, it was stated that the steamship Massapequa, which is to leave here today with $275,000 worth of bacon, beans, rice, and flour for the Belgian sufferers, would deliver her cargo to the American Consul in Rotterdam. There was nothing further to be added to the statement issued by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on Sunday.

ERNEST BICKNELL APPOINTED.

Rockefeller Commission to Sail for Europe Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Ernest Bicknell, Director of the American Red Cross, has been appointed a member of the Rockefeller Foundation Commission to investigate conditions in Belgium and determine upon relief measures. This was announced tonight by Wickliffe Rose, Chairman of the commission.

"Mr. Bicknell," said Mr. Rose, "is the Red Cross contribution to the movement."

The commission will sail for Europe Saturday if it can be organized by that time. Other members will be named immediately.

President Wilson and diplomatic representatives of the belligerent powers of Europe expressed great pleasure at the far-reaching Foundation's plan. While the President made no formal comment, he authorized the statement from the White House that he was highly gratified. The American Government, it was said today, would do everything in its power to facilitate the work of relief.

PRAISES ROCKEFELLER OFFER

But Belgian Relief Commission Says It Needs General Contributions.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The members of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium expressed great gratification over the magnificent support promised by the Rockefeller Foundation. The commission has made arrangements to discharge the cargo of the Massapequa on the arrival of the relief ship at Rotterdam and for the distribution of the foodstuffs in Belgium. They will be taken from Rotterdam on the commission's barges, which will be protected by all the Governments concerned.

The commission today pointed out, however, that when Ambassador Page communicated with the Rockefeller Foundation conditions in Belgium had not been fully investigated. It was formerly believed that $1,000,000 a month would be sufficient. Complete investigation shows, it is said, that $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 monthly will be the minimum amount required. Consequently the commission feels that general American support will be necessary, as even the Rockefeller Foundation Fund will be inadequate.

The commission is now on an international basis. The Spanish Government has instituted a relief fund in Spain to be administered by the London committee. Other Governments have signified their intention to concentrate the food relief for Belgium in the neutral committee.

Minister Whitlock's Appeal.

The commission today received the following statement from Brand Whitlock, American Minister at Brussels:

"The civil population of Belgium, already in misery, is faced with starvation. In normal times Belgium produces only one-sixth of the foodstuffs consumed. Within two weeks there will be no more food in Belgium. Winter is coming, and thousands are without homes or hope. Therefore it is now necessary to expand the relief work to the whole of Belgium. We have secured from the German military authorities assurances that all foodstuffs taken into Belgium by the commission for the civil population will be respected by the soldiery and not made the object of military requisition.

"Not money, but food, is needed. If means can be found to call the attention of the American people to the plight of the poor Belgians I am sure they will send succor and relief. It seems to me to be a work of mercy that will touch the hearts of those brought to understand. It will give our people in the United States an opportunity to serve nobly in a high cause."

First Cargo of Food Unloaded.

ROTTERDRAM, (via London,) Nov. 3.—The unloading of the steamer Coblenz, which reached here from England Saturday night with 1,000 tons of foodstuffs sent by the American Commission for the relief of the people of Belgium, began immediately after her arrival, and continued throughout Saturday night and Sunday at high pressure. The cargo was promptly transferred to river and canal vessels which last night started on their way to Belgium.

The Brussels correspondent of the Rotterdam Courant, writing regarding the need of foodstuffs, says:

"Lines form in front of the bakers' shops before daybreak, and a large number daily are unable to obtain any of the hard, brown bread which is the only kind now baked. The flour supply is being husbanded to the utmost in order that it may last until the American supplies arrive. The American Consul expects these within two or three days."

GIFTS TO THE RELIEF FUNDS.

$11,661 More Received for Belgians —Mrs. Reid Pays for Nurses.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, widow of the former Ambassador to Great Britain, has informed the Red Cross that she will pay the salaries of six Red Cross nurses now serving with the British forces as long as the present war lasts. Yesterday she sent a check for $360 for the salaries of the nurses for the first month under her agreement. This act on the part of Mrs. Reid makes it possible for the Red Cross to send twelve instead of six additional nurses to the American Hospital in Paignton, England.

Contributions to the Red Cross fund received in this city yesterday amounted to $6,722, which brought the New York total of the National Red Cross European fund to $323,796.87. Contributions to the fund should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's contributions (cents omitted) were:

Through Staats-Zeitung	$1,500
Dutchess County Chapter	1,807
Westchester County Chapter	1,634
Prof. Hart's lecture	374
Through Dr. Dernburg	278
Amherst College	110
Dance, Westwood	91
Hotchkiss School	91
Through A. Henton	53
St. Cecile Lodge	25
St. John's Church	24
Through Hahne & Co.	20
Five Forks School	17
Proceeds asle, New London	60
Presbyterian Church, Galway	14
First Reform Church, Castlewood	11
Congregational Church, Orone	10
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown	10
Laurel Chapter O. E. S.	10
H. J. Rosenbaum	10
Mrs. S. A. Knight	10
Sarah Winsor	5
St. James's Church, Lenoir	4
Employes D. C. Heath & Co.	4
East End Baptist Church, Brooklyn	3
Mrs. Thomas Snowden	2
"G. B."	2
St. Phillips's Church, Brerard	2
J. G. Schwing	2
Congregational Church, Grafton	1
Sunday School, Brandit	1
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid	360
Mrs. C. P. Howland	60
Miss M. L. Russell	60
Rosella Hoyt	60

New Belgian Fund Bureau.

For the convenience of Brooklyn people who are interested in the work of the Belgian Fund a bureau has been established at the entrance of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 60 Schermerhorn Street. Contributions to the fund received yesterday totaled $11,661, which brought the total of the fund to $276,598. The gifts (cents omitted) were:

From E. W. F.	$2,500	Kate Lovee	25
Relief Committee, Hawaii	1,000	S. M. Ward	10
Citizen, Rochester	215	Mrs. E. W. Kenk	15
Miss V. Hanslom	200	E. L. O'Connor	1
M. C. MacDougall	100	C. Leedre	5
Mrs. H. F. Haddenn	100	Edward B. Lee	25
Citizens, Charleston	182	Mary Hamsiker	5
H. T. Wood	100	J. P. M. Califf	5
W. D. Hoxie	100	George Moore	25
Dr. E. S. Harris	100	C. D. Child	3
Mrs. W. V. Martin	100	Dr. G. S. Knickerbocker	10
Cigra & Beury	100	Miss F. I. La Bau	10
E. A. Hart	100	Milton La Bau	10
M. L. Taylor	60	Anonymous	25
Dr. A. W. Morrison	50	Anonymous	20
C. de Heredia	50	Employes Am. Trop. Trading Co., schr.	
Lewis Adler	5	Adella T. Carleton	20
J. H. Bownocker	5	C. E. Dupee	2
Mr. and Mrs. P. S. McDougall	10	Calvin Thomas	50
Lella W. Stemins	1	J. Le Maistre	10
Miss Jessie Bacon	10	Mich. State Normal	2
Charles E. Putney and Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Lane	15	Mrs. R. F. W. Allston	5
H. T. Rutter	5	Louis Fabricant	2
Grace W. Patten	25	Louise E. Macartin	5
W. S. Patten	50	Anonymous	5
W. W. Bell	10	Helen Weston	20
Anonymous	15	A. C.	1
H. D. Meyer	25	Mrs. R. W. Bogart	10
Mrs. L. C. Murdock	10	Anonymous	25
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cranford	200	Mrs. W. Twyman	5
C. W. B.	1	Eloise Ellery	5
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Box	6	B. A. Cookingham	5
Lenox Av. Unitarian Church	3	Mary France	25
Anonymous	10	C. S.	10
Mary C. Low	25	I. C. S. and I. M.	25
W. G. M.	10	J. McEvoy	5
A. H. Isamberger	5	S. Rosenthal	10
Mrs. M. J. Powers	5	Paul J. Healy	10
M. B. S.	10	L. Evans	5
J. C. Johnston	5	Anonymous	20
Miss Wintringham	25	Mrs. P. C. Ransom	10
Les Allobroges	50	E. J. Morley	10
Pankhurst meeting	400	Mrs. J. D. Durley	5
Mrs. Z. Chafee	100	W. S. Rittenhouse	25
John A. Garver	100	E. L. Girard	10
B. B. Schneider	$5	W. D. Miller	25
Dora Wolcott	5	Anonymous	20
P. R. Hobble	6	Miss E. Fulton	5
J. E. Yoder	5	Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Rosner	35
J. D. Borntreger	10	Mrs. L. Schwartz	5
W. B. Worlocke	1	Alex. Duane	5
Charles Holland	5	Mrs. W. E. Eager	2
Florence E. Enderle	10	Mrs. J. Wollheim	2
R. W. Huntington	25	Miss F. Ashforth	10
Sarah Devitt	2	Cash	2
C. J. W. Asford	5	Margaret Byrne	5
A. M. Jones	5	John F. Byrne	5
H. C. Jones	5	E. L. Schiffelin	25
		Mrs. G. W. Mentz	15
		B. K.	2
		G. Y. Banchor	2
		Mrs. G. R. Wester-field	5
		J. A. McGowan	5
		J. and M. Cochrane	5
		S. G.	1
		C. R. G.	1
		Miss W.	5
		K. F.	1
		Cash	10
		One Francaise	2
		Cash	10
		T. L. Coventry	5
		W. K. Swackgammer	1
		Mrs. E. Campbell	1
		L. K. M.	1
		J. W.	1
		M. J.	1
		J. G. Tooney	1
		H. B.	5
		El Para Cigar Co.	2
		G. H. McKay	10
		M. E. Herbert	5
		Thomas Cramler	20
		Mrs. P. J. Frawley	2
		K. G. Mitchell	2
		Miss A. Herrick	10
		Agnes Van Valkenburgh	5
		Mabel Baker	10
		Sarah Winsor	5
		Sarah McElhinney	5
		Elizabeth Alexander	10
		Allen C. Odell	5
		G. Pickener	10

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MME. VANDERVELDE.

L. C. Macdaniel	$50
J. J. Belden	50
W. McCarrty	2
Mrs. F. R. Hazard	25
Miss K. Hazard	25
Louise Higginbotham	5
Mary V. Niles	$5
Emma Merrick	1
Mrs. E. Joy	1
Salvay Process Co.	2,500
Misses Lewisohn	300

COLLECTED BY MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.

Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer	$10
Anonymous	1
Ida L. H. Hanna	1
M. B. and E. B.	3
Mrs. H. Wear	5
Albert Crane	25
Mrs. H. Silicocke	10
Mrs. L. Van Antwerp	20
Nicholas Van Antwerp	5
Orrine Wilson	10
Ancell H. Ball	25
Mrs. W. H. Gibson	10
Mrs. G. S. Baxter, Jr.	5
C. A. Mead	10
Mrs. L. W. Dodd	3
C. B. L. Guernsey	5
Miss G. Gavin	100
Mrs. I. H. Merrill	5
Anonymous	5
Mrs. W. W. Edwards	1
Mrs. E. K. Burnham	3
Miss E. D. Wood	10
Florence Mathews	100
E. R. Sanborn	2
Henry C. Meyer	20
H. T. Colt	25
Jennie S. Kuhn	5
Edna and W. F. Fuerst	10
Maude S. Friedman	3
Sadie U. Levy	1
G. A. England	1
Mrs. R. Goldmark	1
M. G. H.	1
Miss G. Freeman	10
R. B. Thompson	10
Emma G. Millett	$5
Laura N. Marrs	25
Mrs. E. Marquand	2
Miss L. Crane	25
Mrs. F. Frelinghuysen	100
Mrs. R. M. Hoe	50
A. Thomas	35
Arnold Boullit	25
Alve Morris	10
Dr. J. Van Ingen	5
Mrs. E. W. Smith	10
Mrs. G. Wood	10
A. H. Freylinghuysen	10
Mrs. H. L. Morris	5
Edmund Wetmore	25
W. H. Hopkins	5
Mrs. C. F. Chamberlain	10
C. R. Corning	20
Mrs. M. N. George	10
W. B. Still	2
S. W. Wilson	5
Mrs. J. G. Curtis	25
Hannah Asling	1
Mrs. T. J. Townsend	5
L. J. Carmalt	25
Mrs. M. Haines	10
C. E. Manierre	25
A. A. Sutherland	5
Dr. G. D. York	10
Mrs. J. H. Robinson	25
Robert C. Hill	25
M. D. Graham	20
T. G. Pearson	10
Mrs. S. L. Merch't.	1
Mrs. I. A. Hewlett	1
L. J. de Milhau	25
Mrs. W. R. Blair	5
Mrs. G. S. Baird	10
Mrs. O. H. Allerton	5
W. C. Deming	1

For Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont acknowledged yesterday the following contributions to the Committee of Mercy Fund for the relief of destitute women and children in Europe:

GENERAL FUND.

Mrs. John Larkin	$50
Anonymous	10
Parkesburg Hotel Company	10
Peregoy & Moore	25
F. B. Drakenfeld	5
C. Bercovitch	5
Perfect & Co.	25
Mrs. A. M. Young	25
Wannamacker & Weiss Co.	2
E. Louis Wilson	$2
Employes of L. F. Hollander & Co.	10
Lloyd Presbyterian Church	20
W. H. Van Slyke	10
H. E. Geary	5
Jane M. Barker and Isabella White	5
Anonymous	5

BELGIAN FUND.

Cecilia Jennings	$50
B. L. Stowe	10
W. W. Taylor	5
Mrs. J. W. Cronwell	10

GERMAN FUND.

Mrs. George P. Victor	$25

R. M. Stuart Wortley of 25 Broad Street, who is Treasurer of the American branch of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, announced additional subscriptions that brought the total in that fund to $64,973. The donations (cents omitted) yesterday were:

Wallace Roberts	$9	Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson	$222
R. W.	1	Herbert Fisk	20
James McFerran	1	A. G. Wand	5
P. S. Young	10	F. W. Bodley	10
A Britisher	10	Sunday School class, Port Washington	12
F. R. Parker	25	R. S. Hill	1
Douglas Bucknall	25	Charles Fox	12
Henry Schoitz	100	Thomas Lyons	5
Glen Cove, L. I.	320	R. R. Young	15
Through C. Hicks	100	Ernest Stallard	10
Officers and crew of Voltaire	168	James Barclay	5
Passengers of Voltaire	25	Auxiliary No. 1	156
J. A. Browning	10	W. B. Duncan	100
Staff of Commercial Cable Co.	30	C. T. Edge	5
		N. G. Higham	5
		G. J. Rayment	1

Aid for American Hospital.

Contributions to the fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $3,190, which brought the total to $115,878. These persons contributed to the fund yesterday:

Mellen Bray Estate	$2,000	Monsieur X.	$25
Mrs. H. Parkman	200	Mrs. Samuel Powel	25
Lenox Av. Un. Ch.	163	Windsor Mach. Co.	25
A. D. Eddy	100	G. P. M.	50
Z. G. Simmons	100	In memoriam A. L. K.	20
M. B. S. Rockwell	100	F. P. Koppol	20
Virginia Hanscom	50	F. T. Hulwitt	10
William E. Gray	50	H. P. Probosco	10
Bousfield & Co.	50	C. B. Thompson	10
W. E. Coffin	50	Ellen Payne	5
Jane Bradley	50	Island Mellen Co.	5
Mrs. E. P. Kimbark	28	Mrs. J. M. Cole	2
Pitkin & Brooks	25	William Archer	2
H. Windsor	25	R. Beadleston	1
W. A. Taproll	25	Edward Jollie	1
E. W. Burdett	25	A. G. L.	1

The fund for the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $23,193.28. The subscriptions (cents omitted) received yesterday were:

Virginia Hanscom	$50	P. Beekman	$1
H. Beitel	1	Mrs. Illich	1
Lina L. Menier	5	M. Mays	1
Mrs. Alice Lowell	14	Eliz. Oppenheim	7
E. F. Faulkner	1	F. H. Paine	1
Mrs. G. O. Pope	10	Miss Philip	1
M. Anderson	2	J. P. Warren	1
Charles Hartwell	1	M. Wyckoff	1

The Adams Express Company has announced that it will carry packages intended for the American Christmas gift ship to Brooklyn free of charge from points where express service is needed.

Hawaiian Children Give $1,100.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTAN, Nov. 2.—George Havenner, Chief Clerk of the Department of Commerce, received a cablegram this morning from Honolulu stating that the children of Hawaii had subscribed $1,100 for presents for orphans of the war in Europe, to go on the Christmas ship from the United States. The presents, it is understood, will be of clothing and other useful articles.

ALLIES ENLIST OUR AID.

London Embassy Sends an Agent in Behalf of Captives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Chandler Anderson, formerly Special Counsel for the United States Department of State, now attached to the American Embassy, goes to Berlin tomorrow for the purpose of discussing with the Berlin authorities arrangements for the treatment of British prisoners there as well as German prisoners here and elsewhere. It has been found necessary to obtain some working arrangement which includes all countries as to treatment of prisoners. It is becoming a problem of vast importance.

Official advices show that Germany now has 250,000 prisoners, including many thousand civilians arrested in Belgium and France as the German army advanced, and taken back to Germany in order to prevent their participation in the war. France has more than 100,000, including civilians and soldiers. England detains 20,000 civilians and several thousand soldiers.

These numbers naturally will grow as the war proceeds.

Mr. Anderson has been discussing the matter with the British Government, and carries its views to Berlin. He hopes to return from Germany with some definite proposition. An effort will be made to reach an agreement between the two countries, which if made doubtless will be extended to all belligerent countries, for the payment of the maintenance of prisoners, including clothing, food, and compensation at the end of the war.

The Hague Conventions already provide for the repayment to belligerents of expenditures on behalf of prisoners of war. Now it is found necessary to make some similar arrangements regarding civilian prisoners. Mr. Anderson's mission assumes additional importance on account of the charges and counter-charges being made in the press in England and Germany of the ill-treatment of prisoners.

PEACE PRIZE TO HOLLAND.

Managers Decide to Give $40,000 Nobel Award for Use of Refugees.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Nov. 2.—The Handelsblad of Amsterdam has published a report from Christiania saying that the managers of the Nobel Institute have decided to give this year's Peace Prize, which amounts to about $40,000, to the Netherlands Government to be applied toward the support of Belgian refugees in Holland.

Trinidad Bars German Merchants.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Nov. 2.—The Government has closed all German business houses, the affairs of the latter being liquidated by a committee. The assets will be held at the discretion of the British Governor.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY TODAY

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

are now making

Supplementary Displays

of

Winter Fashions

Embracing recent Paris modes not shown elsewhere.

Also

American Fashions—originated by our own artists and *exhibited only at our establishments;* the premier *Fashion Salons* of four leading cities:

Fifth Avenue and 46th Street, New York.
Washington, D. C.—Cincinnati, Ohio.
And at Our Establishment in the Northwest.

The most comprehensive display of *World Styles* shown by any high-class specialty establishment in this country.

Gowns Wraps Suits
Coats Blouses
Millinery and Furs

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

The Store will be open Today from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Men's High Grade Furnishings

Will be placed on sale today at commanding price inducements.

Fine Quality Neckwear, at 85c
Regularly $1.50 and 2.00
In the newest shapes, made from squares and fine imported silks; all new designs.

Silk and Madras Pajamas, $2.85
Regular price $4.00 a suit

Sweater Coats, - - - at $2.95
Of Oxford gray worsted; Regular price $4.50

Shetland Wool Jackets, at $5.75
Imported; Regular price $8.50

Blanket House Robes, 4.75, 6.00

Very Special Values for To-day

Men's Smart Shoes, - - - - at $3.75
Patent leather, black vici kid, tan and black Russia calfskin; Regularly $5.00 Pair

Men's Tan Cape Leather Gloves, - at $1.10
One-clasp, prix seam sewn, spear point backs; Regularly $1.50 Pair

Men's Derby Hats, - - - - at $2.25
in the season's most approved shapes; Regularly $4.00.

Men's Knit Underwear and Hosiery

At these Exceptionally Low Prices

Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, Winter weight, . at 85c
Natural Wool Union Suits, medium weight, . . at 1.75
English Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, medium weight, at 1.50
Black Cotton Socks, Imported; extra double soles, Pair 18c
Balbriggan Union Suits, medium weight, . . at $1.35
Silk Socks, in black and colors, double lisle thread soles, . Pair 35c

Continuation, today, of the eventful sale of

Men's Light Weight Overcoats,

Repriced into two groups for immediate clearance:

Coats that were $22.50 to 30.00, at $15.00
Coats that were $32.00 to 40.00, at $22.50

The assortment includes medium and light weight models, one-quarter or full silk lined; dressy three-quarter length Chesterfields and a splendid variety of loose-fitting styles, including raglans, in this season's most approved fabrics and colorings; sizes 33 to 48 chest measure.

Men's and Young Men's Suits, at $23.50

Hand tailored suits, in one, two, three and four button styles; also double-breasted models, made of high-grade materials, in sizes 33 to 48 chest; Regularly $27.50 to 35.00.

Youths' and Young Men's Suits, at $15.00

Hand tailored, in plain blue and new mixtures; sizes 31 to 40; Values $20.00 and 22.50

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-Third Street

Store Open All Day Today

Election Day Specials for Men

Next to Voting, the Most Important Matter in New York Today!

Men's Fine Suits and Overcoats at $19

They are in fall and winter weights, and in styles that are crisply new and correct. They are bound to be the choice of the same type of men who vote for a candidate on the score of his fitness for office. All the following are in the $25 class:

Men's Chesterfield Winter Overcoats, $19

Fully silk lined, velvet collar, in black, Oxford or Cambridge gray kersey.

Men's Fashionable Knitted Overcoats, $19

Oxford gray, with loose sleeves, in a loose-fitting model.

Men's Raglan Winter Overcoats, $19

Loose and comfortable, medium and heavy weights, in gray or blue cheviot, black-and-white mixtures and fancy effects.

Men's Fall Overcoats, Silk-lined, $19

Of fine Oxford gray vicuna, with self collar; sizes 33 to 50.

50 Young Men's Overcoats, $19

Sizes 31 to 36 chest, in smart brown mixtures, chinchillas, and gray cheviot.

Men's Fall and Winter Suits, $19

Plain blue serge, plain black, Tartan plaids, fancy stripes and mixtures. All new, in models and fabrics. Sizes 34 to 50 in all proportions. Fourth Floor

Men's $1.00, $1.50 to $2.50 Scarfs, 65c

The $1 and $1.50 Scarfs, newly made up in fall patterns, in wide, open-end four-in-hands, of general shape. The $2 and $2.50, and some even higher. Scarfs from our own stock, many made of superb English silks.

1,800 Scarfs in all—a splendid Election Day Sale. Main Floor

Men's Fall Derbies, "Seconds," $1.75

Ten new models, all black, with rich silk band and bindings, and fine sweat leathers. Defects are purely technical and affect neither looks nor wear. All sizes. $3 and $4 qualities when perfect.

Also a good collection of $3 Soft Hats in broken sizes, at the same price—$1.75. Fourth Floor

Men's $1.50 Washable Cape Gloves, $1.15

Bearing a famous trade mark; will wash soft with plain soap and water. A standard $1.50 quality. Main Floor

Men's $5 Winter Shoes at $3.95

Twelve styles—all high shoes for winter wear. Included are the new mahogany shade of calf with invisible eyelets, and lacing to the top. Also gun-metal calf, patent coltskin, button and lace, and black vici kid lace.

Men's $6 Shoes at $4.75

Ten smart styles, with medium weight soles and low, broad heels. Tan Russia calf and black vici kid lace; also gun-metal calf and patent coltskin, button and lace. Second Floor

3,000 Pairs "Rosedale" Silk Socks, 50c Pair

Made of pure Japanese silk, without the "loading," so destructive to wear. All colors.

Men's 50c Imported Lisle Socks, 35c Pair

Duplex heels and toes, in black and desirable colors, made of best mercerized lisle thread. Main Floor

Smokers' Articles.

Briar Pipes, 25c and 50c. Ash Trays, 25c, 50c and $1.

Imported Metal Cigarette Cases, plain and fancy; regularly $1, at 50c.

Mission Oak Humidors, $1 and $2; regularly $2 and $3.

Tobacco Jars, $1 and $1.50. "Wright" Lighters, 25c to $7.50. Main Floor

Men's Fine Umbrellas.

At $2, regularly $3, heavy twilled silk, with tape edge; handsome carved and plain natural wood handles.

At $3, regularly $3.75 to $5, heavy pure silk or yarn dyed taffeta. Handles include cape and buckhorn hooks, and trimmed and plain natural wood.

$1.50 to $2 Walking Sticks, 85c.

Fashionable woods and shapes, many handsomely silver mounted. Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers

(Under the Supervision of the Banking Dept., State of N. Y.)

Our Banking Offices will be open ALL DAY TODAY from 9 until 5, for the Transaction of Business.

Interest deposits made on or before November 10th Credited with Interest at 4 Per Cent. Per Annum from November 1st. Main Floor, Rear, Balcony

SAW SULLIVAN NEAR HIS HOME

Cashier of Union Bank Branch Tells Grand Jury of Meeting Convict in Flatbush.

OTHERS WERE INDULGED

Former Policeman and ex-Official of Wrecked Trust Company Said to Have Wandered from Sing Sing.

When the Kings County Grand Jury resumed its investigation yesterday of the doings of David A. Sullivan, the convicted Union Bank wrecker, it became known that Harry Meyersohn of 135 Ocean Parkway, an assistant cashier in one of the branches of the Union Bank, who knows Sullivan well, had testified that he saw Sullivan in Flatbush in the Summer of 1913 while returning home one evening with his brother-in-law. Leaving a Brighton Beach train at the Church Avenue station, the two entered a drug store on that thoroughfare. While they were in the pharmacy, Meyersohn says, he saw a man whom he recognized as Sullivan, although his mustache had been shaved off.

Sullivan, the witness said, upon seeing him, walked out of the place. Meyersohn turned to his brother-in-law and remarked:

"There is a man who is supposed to be behind prison bars and yet he is roaming the streets of the city."

It was said yesterday that other convicts with influence in Sing Sing had enjoyed extraordinary privileges. One of these was a former policeman who was sentenced for bribery as a result of a police graft investigation in Manhattan. Another was in control of a trust company in Manhattan which went to the wall. Mr. Cropsey said yesterday that he had no proof that members of the State Board of Parole had ridden in the Sing Sing automobile with Sullivan as they were reported to have done. Henry J. McCann of Albany, one of the members of the board, has denied that he was ever in the car.

About a dozen witnesses were before the Grand Jury yesterday in the District Attorney's investigation. These included politicians of Westchester County, who were asked whether they had seen Sullivan in that county in an automobile with Warden Thomas J. McCormick.

McCormick did not appear before the Grand Jury yesterday, as the District Attorney had been unable to serve him with a subpoena. James M. Clancy, former Warden of Sing Sing, has volunteered to go before the Grand Jury tomorrow and tell of the behavior of Sullivan while he was in charge of the prison.

District Attorney Cropsey gave attention to another phase of the Union Bank troubles yesterday. This was the motion by Lawyer Stephen C. Baldwin requiring him to show cause why the indictments against Edward M. Grout, ex-President of the bank, and James T. Ashley, who was cashier of that institution, should not be dismissed because of failure to prosecute. The hearing on the motion was adjourned until tomorrow.

UTICA, Nov. 2.—William Townsend of this city, a member of the State Parole Board, said this morning that he had never ridden in an auto from Sing Sing to Harmon, or Harmon to New York, with Sullivan or any other man.

Canal Tolls $377,000 Last Month.

PANAMA, Nov. 2.—The total canal tolls for the month of October amounted to $377,000, a gain of $107,000 over the September collections.

SELL DAHLGREN'S HOUSE.

Mutual Life Forecloses on Claim Against Son of Late Rear Admiral.

The home of Eric B. Dahlgren, son of Rear Admiral Dahlgren, at 812 Madison Ave, was sold at auction yesterday under foreclosure proceedings for $50,000. The purchaser was the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which held a claim against the property amounting to $73,007. A deficiency judgment was entered against Mr. Dahlgren for the difference.

The house has figured largely in the matrimonial troubles between Mr. Dahlgren and his wife, the daughter of Joseph Drexel of Philadelphia. Mr. Dahlgren is a member of the Stock Exchange. His father left him a fortune and his wife inherited some $20,000,000 from her father.

In the Spring of 1912 Mrs. Dahlgren left her Madison Avenue home, taking her eight children with her. Soon afterward she began suit for divorce. The matter was submitted to a referee, who reported in favor of granting a decree. This decree was made final and then Mrs. Dahlgren went abroad, where she has lived since.

Between the granting of the interlocutory and the final decree of divorce Mrs. Dahlgren took out a replevin on all of the furniture in the Madison Avenue house. The value of the furnishings was set at $30,000, and Mrs. Dahlgren said she had paid for all of them. When the Deputy Sheriffs arrived at the house in March, 1913, they found it boarded up and in charge of a company that protects property against burglars. The furniture was seized finally and turned over to Mrs. Dahlgren. Then a "To let" sign appeared upon the house.

CANDIDATE ARRESTED.

Bluecoat Said Martin McCue Used Abusive Language to Him.

Martin M. C. Cue of 734 Third Avenue Democratic candidate for Assemblyman in the Sixteenth District, was arrested last night on the stoop of the Men's Night Court and was charged with disorderly codnuct.

Eugene McCue, 18 years old, a son of McCue, had been arrested by Patrolman Duffy of the East Fifty-first Street Station for building a bonfire in Forty-ninth Street, near Third Avenue. His father went to court and told Magistrate Levy that the arrest of the boy was spite work on the part of the policeman. Magistrate Levy ordered that the subject be discussed no further, and cautioned the policeman and candidate not to speak to each other. He discharged the boy.

After leaving court Martin McCue was arrested by Duffy on the sidewalk. The policeman said that McCue had used abusive language to him. The prisoner was represented by Robert Donahue, who asked for an adjournment until tomorrow afternoon in the Yorkville Court. McCue was paroled.

CUTS OFF HIS FAMILY.

Lawyer Hall Leaves His Estate to Mrs. Emma S. Smith.

The will of Charles Mason Hall, a New York attorney, who died at Charlottesville, Va., on Oct. 18, leaving his estate, about $1,900 in personalty, to a Mrs. Emma S. Smith, who is charged "with the sole custody of his body," was filed for probate yesterday. His widow, Mrs. Ella Louise Hall of 645 West End Avenue, and his daughters, Sybil Peaslee and Ruth Elizabeth Hall, and Vivian Whittier H. Smith of 512 West 123d Street are referred to in the will as follows:

"I do not leave anything to Ella L. Hall or my children for the reason that the latter have been provided for and the former has had all the money and support for years which I could afford to give her."

Mrs. Hall said that she had not been provided for. She states she only knew about Mrs. Smith for the last two years, previous to which the beneficiary had been a Miss Freeman.

Buys Storage Eggs for England.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—An English buyer arranged today through a Chicago bank to purchase all the available storage eggs in the city. He announced that he had already purchased 50,000 dozens in an endeavor to satisfy the England.

START FUND TO KEEP PASTOR OUT OF JAIL

Appeal Made for Money to Pay Lawyers of Dr. Frank W. Sears's Former Wife.

LETTER SENT TO HIS FLOCK

New Thought Leader and Co-respondent Went to Europe with Cash Raised by Congregation.

Still another urgent relief fund was brought to the attention of benevolent New Yorkers several days ago when subscriptions were asked for to help Dr. Frank W. Sears, pastor of one of the New Thought churches, pay the counsel fees incurred by his wife, Mrs. Julia Seton Sears, in her successful suit for divorce last June. Mrs. Sears, who founded the New Thought congregation, of which she says her husband's church is an offshoot, did not ask for alimony, but Justice Giegerich directed her husband to pay her lawyers $500. At the time he paid $100. The rest of the judgment was not met, and last Tuesday Mr. Sears was adjudged in contempt of court by Justice Blanchard for failure to pay it and was threatened with arrest if he did not make good his deficiency at once.

On Friday a letter was sent to sixty of the members of his church which read as follows:

Oct. 30, 1914.

Dear Friend: The New Thought Church has decided to work out its destiny in love and harmony, and to that end will comply with the Divine Laws, as well as the laws of man.

The man-made laws have decreed our leader, F. W. Sears, in default for the payment of the sum of $400, and he is personally willing to accept the penalty such default demands; but we feel that the higher laws are asking more than that, and even though the penalty were suffered, yet there remains to be paid our tribute to the law of harmony.

Realizing that somewhere down the path of our Cosmic Journey each of us will be called upon to pay our portion of the discordant debt, some of us have concluded to pay our portion here and now, thereby releasing or antidoting our negative causes, permitting us to go on in constructive peace.

I know that it will be necessary only to call to your attention "what would be the loving thing to do in the circumstances" and to give you the opportunity or invitation to contribute to your portion to the fund being raised, to release not only our speaker, but our church.

This is not in any way intended as an appeal—simply a message of love between souls interested in the advancement of themselves and the Higher Truth.

Your subscription for whatever amount you elect will be appreciated. For it you will receive the thanks of the church and the benefit of your life that such consciousness will create. If the amount is oversubscribed, the balance will be used for the purposes of the church. * * *

LYDIA B. KOCH.

Lydia B. Koch of 56 Pine Street is a Trustee of the church. Miss Koch yesterday refused to discuss the matter, and, though she admitted that a Trustees' meeting had been held last week, she would not say whether she was acting for the entire Board of Trustees in the matter.

Dr. Sears, however, was willing to explain the letter. When the judgment was brought against him, he said, he was unable to pay it; indeed, he testified in the trial that his income, which was derived from New Thought teaching and healing, amounted to only $15 a week. In 1902 he had been divorced from his first wife at Kansas City and ordered to pay her $45 a month alimony, which during the second divorce suit he admitted he did not always do.

As to the circumstances of his parishioners raising money to pay the expenses of the divorce suit, he said that it was not unusual for members of a church to raise funds for their pastor's use in one way or another. Indeed, it was with money raised by members of the congregation that Dr. Sears and the girl named by his wife as co-respondent once went to Europe with a party of friends. The contributors to that fund were at the time referred to as the doctor's "ministering angels."

50 "S. H." Green Trading Stamps FREE

Today (Tuesday) with Purchases of $1 or More. Present Coupon.

Open All Day Today (Election Day!)

Winter clothing of all kinds for every member of the family.

We will outfit at a lower price than any other store in New York, EVERYBODY, from father to the little baby.

In addition, we give "S. H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS WITH PURCHASES.

TWO Stamps with Each 10c Purchase in the Forenoon.
ONE Stamp with Each 10c Purchase in the Afternoon.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

It Is Good for 50 (FIFTY) "S. H." Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchase of $1 or More Today Only (Nov. 3.)

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

J. B. GREENHUT CO. (G)

N. Y. Times, 11-3-1914.

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

Usual Complimentary "S. H." Green Stamps Free Today

Distribution in Our Annex Building

As many sets of these "S. & H." Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. But only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

MAIN BUILDING

An Event Without an Equal for Men and Youths!

More Than 10,000 "Snellenburg" & "Kirschbaum"

Overcoats, Balmacaans and Suits

In the Year's Most Sensational Sale Today

Thousands of Garments of the Famous "Snellenburg" and "Kirschbaum" Makes for Your Choice.

Gentlemen—Greenhut's Men's Store today will be the scene of the greatest clothing sale New York has ever known; for we have assembled the biggest collections of high-class garments to be sold at bargain prices.

THE BARGAINS ARE THE GREATEST WE HAVE EVER OFFERED—CROWDS ARE SURE TO BE HERE—AND WE ADVISE OUR FRIENDS TO COME EARLY!

"Snellenburg" Overcoats, Balmacaans, and Suits

Here you can choose from more than a thousand $10 to $15 garments; Today, at..... **$6.85**

"Snellenburg" Balmacaans, Fall Overcoats, Winter Overcoats and Suits formerly priced to $22; Today, at **$11.85**

BALMACAANS—newest gray and brown TWEEDS; many imported fabrics included.

WINTER OVERCOATS—black and Oxford KERSEYS; also fancy fabrics and dozens of different styles.

SUITS—all the prevailing styles. Blue winter weight SERGE AND MIXTURES.

"Snellenburg" Balmacaans, Overcoats and Suits newest winter styles; formerly priced to $18; Today, at.... **$8.85**

"Snellenburg" Balmacaans, Silk-Lined Fall Overcoats, Winter Overcoats and Suits Formerly priced to $22; Today, at..... **$14.85**

"Kirschbaum" Chinchilla Balmacaans & Overcoats Usually to $30, at **$17.50**

Blue, gray, Oxford, brown and olive shades in Chinchilla Balmacaans; black and Oxford gray Kersey, Skinner satin lined overcoats; these include "sample" overcoats as well. Many of the finest "Kirschbaum" suits are included in this sensational sale at $17.50.

682 Men's Imported **RAINCOATS** *Formerly Priced to $15, Today, at* **$8.95**

Plaid backs—plain backs and double texture. Warranted not to leak.

MAIN BUILDING

Election Day Bargains In the Boys' Store Today

The Biggest Specials You Will Find In New York

Boys' Long Overcoats—button-to-neck and polo models; 2½ to 17 years..... **$2.95**

Boys' Long Convertible Collar Overcotas—polo and Russian styles; 2½ to 17 years..... **$3.95**

Boys' Long Convertible and Military Collar Coats—polo and Russian styles; 2½ to 17 years..... **$5**

Boys' Blue, Gray and Brown Chinchilla Coats—also Fancy Mixtures; 2½ to 10 years..... **$5**

Boys' Long Convertible Collar Overcoats and Balmacaans—sizes 9 to 17 years..... **$6.75**

Boys' All-Wool Chinchilla Balmacaans and Long Convertible Collar Overcoats—sizes 10 to 18 years..... **$7.95**

Boys' $4, $5, $6 and $7 Balmacaan Overcoats—all sizes, at..... **$1.95 & $2.95**

Boys' Suits in the Finest Makes and Materials—sizes 7 to 18 years..... **$9.75**

Boys' Fine All-Wool Chinchilla Overcoats—gray, blue, brown and Oxfords; Military and Long Convertible Collar and Shawl Collar Coats—also Fancy Mixture Coats; sizes 10 to 18 years..... **$9.75**

Boys' All-Wool Suits—2 pairs knicker trousers; various fabrics; 7 to 17 years..... **$6.75**

Boys' Suits in Choice Styles—sizes 9 to 18 years..... **$7.75**

Boys' Mackinaws—3 to 18 years..... **$3.95**

Boys' Fine Mackinaws—3 to 17 years..... **$5**

MAIN BUILDING

Men's Soft Hats at $1.35

Imported and Domestic Grades in Most Popular Styles

PLEASE COME EARLY.

$3 Imported Austrian Velour Hats—at..... $1.95
$2 and $3 English Tweed Hats—at..... $1.45
$1 English Caps—plain and fur bands; at 50c

Boys' Hats, *Sale Today,* at 49c

TELESCOPE and RAH! RAH! styles in Grey and Brown Mixtures, Blue Cheviots; also Mackinaw materials. The assortment includes Chinchilla Rah! Rahs! with ear tabs; black plush Rah! Rahs!; Golf Caps in mixtures, and Blues with inside fur bands. Also a fine assortment of SILK CAPS in all-wool Worsteds and Angora wool; plain and combination colors.

Extra Special!

Silk Caps—plain and combination colors; at..... 25c

MAIN BUILDING

"Meyers Make" Cape Gloves for Men, Today, at $1

P X M sewn; fine, firm, soft skins; all sizes; medium or short fingers.

Men's Mocha Suede Gloves—half pique sewn; Paris Point backs; soft velvet finish; grey only; at..... $1

Men's Gloves—"Meyers Make" genuine REINDEER MOCHA GLOVES; sewn P X M or full pique; light, medium or heavy weights; grey or sable colors; regular or short fingers; at..... $1.50

"Russian Kassan" Cape Gloves—P X M sewn, heavy and medium weight; pique sewn, light weight; Havana, Manila and oak colors; regular or short fingers..... $1.50

Extra Special:
1,200 prs. Men's Half Pique Sewn
Washable Cape Gloves at . . 85c

The new chrome tanned leather, which water does not affect; wonderfully soft and mellow. Tan, Havana and oak shades; regular or cadet fingers.

Men's Leatherette Gloves at 50c

1,200 pairs of these serviceable gloves. Look like leather and wear like leather. Grey, brown or natural chamois color. These gloves wash well.

MAIN BUILDING

Today's Specials in Cigars

The Best News We've Had for Smokers in a Long Time

50 Alona Regulars—highest grade clear Havana cigars; sold elsewhere at $4.75; today, at..... $3.50

50 High-Grade Havana Principes (Jose Lovera Co.'s)—these are sold elsewhere at $3.25; today, at..... $2.50

50 Manila de Luxe Republicanos—sold elsewhere at $1.75; today, at..... $1.25

$2.50 Cigar Humidor—made in mission oak, cedar lined; copperene moistening pad; piano lock; substantially made and finished; today, at..... $1.50

50 Seidenberg & Co. "Buffalos"
Diplomatico size; a well-known 5c smoke..... $1

50c and 75c "M. D." Pipes
French briar, with removable Vienna meerschaum bowls; great variety of styles..... 29c

Smoking Tobaccos
Herbert Tareyton, Vaporia, Garrick or Blue Boar—today, at..... 40c

MAIN BUILDING

Men's $2.50 & $3 Shoes *Today at* $1.98

The assortments in this sale are very attractive. One choice lot includes several hundred pairs of Gunmetal Calf button and Blucher lace shoes, with good, heavy, serviceable leather soles on a full, roomy last. Another lot of several hundred pairs of leather-lined Gunmetal Bluchers—just right for "heavy going." All sizes from 6 to 11.

Men's $3.50 to $6

"Walk-Over" Sample Shoes at $2.45

This is an echo from our recent sensational sale. Every Pair Guaranteed. Sample sizes only—6, 6½, 7 and 7½ in A, B and C widths; button or lace; all popular leathers.

QUANTITY LIMITED; RARE BARGAINS FOR THOSE WHO CAN WEAR THE SIZES NAMED.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

This $16 Brass Bed Outfit *Today for* $8.45

(as illustrated)

A greater bargain never was seen here or anywhere. The outfit consists of BRASS BEDSTEAD with 2 inch posts; all regular sizes; bright or satin finish; 5 filling rods in head and foot. SOFT TOP MATTRESS.

LINK SPRING; 10 year guaranteed.

$12 Roll Edge Felt Mattress—This is known as the "Greenhut Special." It has been made to our own careful specification by the well-known makers, Sperry & Beale. Weight 50 pounds to the full size; filled with layer felt, and covered in fancy ticks in a variety of colors. May be had in any size..... $9.50

$16 Roll Edge White Layer Felt Mattress—Our "Slumber Mattress"; splendidly built, and guaranteed not to "lump." Weight 50 lbs. to the full size; all regular sizes..... $11

$14 Sterns & Foster Mattress..... $9.75

$23 Genuine Ostermoor Felt Mattress..... $15

$15 New Sanitary Box Spring—No wood; all metal; cover can be removed for washing... $12

$12 Reina Couch—drop back; with mattress..... $9

$10 Simplex Sliding Couch Bed—with mattress.... $7.75

$6 Cotton Linter Mattress..... $4.50

$3.50 Soft Top Mattress..... $2.75

$7 Combination Felt Mattress..... $5

$10 Roll Edge Felt Mattress..... $7.50

$8.50 White Enamel Bed Outfit—Consists of a single bed with 1 1-16 inch continuous posts; good woven wire spring and soft top mattress..... $6.50

Excellent Bargains in American Made Rugs

(Popular Room Sizes)

Axminster and Velvet Rugs

Choice selection of absolutely PERFECT Axminster and Velvet Rugs, in size 9x12 ft.

$24.50 Axminster Rugs..... $19.50 | $22.50 Velvet Rugs..... $17.50
$19.50 Velvet Rugs..... $15.75

9 x 12 Axminster and Velvet Rugs

Size 9x12; mill samples, slightly mismatched.

$24.50 Axminster Rugs..... $15.75 | $19.50 Velvet Rugs..... $12.75

ELECTION DAY

SALE OF NEW PIANOS

Of Reliable Make in Fancy Mahogany and Oak

Built to sell from $250 to $325; will be sold *(regardless of their original selling price)* **Today only** at..... **$190**

$5 Down $5 Monthly

All Fully Guaranteed

Liberal allowance for old Pianos taken in exchange

KNABE WAREROOMS 5th Ave., cor. 39th St.

KNABE WAREROOMS

From every standpoint—artistic case design, tonal excellence and lasting quality—these pianos and player-pianos are *superior* to those offered elsewhere *at any time.*

Our 77 years' experience as *piano specialists* and our enormous output enable us to offer these worthy instruments at such price concessions.

A Number of New 88-Note **PLAYER-PIANOS** Various styles and woods, formerly selling up to $600, including Music Rolls and Free Library Privilege. TODAY ONLY.... **$390**

Terms to Suit Your Convenience

Theodore Roosevelt

Will continue his articles next Sunday, his theme being

"The International Posse Comitatus"

The sixth of this important series in

Next Sunday's Times

Order it in advance of your newsdealer.
The Times is always sold out early.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.—FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.—WE GIVE "S. H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS

POLICE HONOR ROLL CONTAINS 41 NAMES

Commissioner Woods Publishes List of Acts of Bravery and Meritorious Conduct.

DARING RESCUES RECALLED

Arrests of Mayor's Assailant and Tannenbaum Raiders and Slaying of Guarnieri's Murderer.

The Police Department roll of honor, which Commissioner Woods yesterday made public, contained the names of one Lieutenant and ten patrolmen who received honorable mention for bravery and meritorious conduct, and one Lieutenant, two Acting Detective Sergeants, and twenty-seven patrolmen who were commended. Among the acts which won official approval were the protection of Mayor Mitchel when Michael P. Mahoney attempted to shoot him last April, the arrest of Frank Tannenbaum and his army of the unemployed, and the shooting of the murderer of Detective Guarnieri.

The list of honorable mention men follows:

LIEUT. GEORGE HAERLE, for shooting William Horgan just after Horgan killed Detective Guarnieri.

PATROLMAN PATRICK GILSHINAN, for rescuing a man in the Hudson River on Jan. 2. He was in the water twenty minutes.

PATROLMAN JOSEPH BROWN, for rescuing a watchman at a fire in East Broadway.

PATROLMEN HENRY WEILAND and WILLIAM G. CAMPBELL, for capturing two highwaymen in the Bronx.

PATROLMAN JOHN H. CONK, for rescuing a woman from a fire in Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn.

PATROLMAN FREDERICK NAU, for capturing a man who attempted to rob a bank messenger.

PATROLMAN TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, for rescuing two boys from Jamaica Bay.

PATROLMEN JOHN J. PHILLIPS and WILLIAM A. McCLAURY, for arresting three Italians in a stabbing and shooting affray last April.

PATROLMAN DANIEL F. STACK, for arresting a burglar who had killed Patrolman Wynn.

Commendation was given to Lieut. Patrick H. Gildea and Acting Detective Sergt. James J. Gegan for the arrest of Tannenbaum and 191 of his followers, and to Acting Detective Sergt. John G. Neun for assisting in the arrest of Mahoney.

The following patrolmen also received commendation: George J. Whitney, Joseph Green, Nathan A. Davis, Ferdinand A. Timmes, Martin A. Noonan, Patrick Griffin, George B. Mooney, Christopher J. Mills, Hugh O'Donnell, Samuel P. Stillwagon, Frank C. Stegman, John O'Gorman, Michael J. Flanagan, John Furlong, Francis Kiernan Ivor, K. W. Nylin, Eldridge L. Warner, Frank E. Burke, Joseph L. Murphy, Walter S. Sargent, Joseph T. Dwyer, Francis J. Crowley, Gustav J. Soderberg, James M. Byrne, Charles F. Mathews, William L. Young, and Thomas V. Burke.

Four Sergeants and forty-six patrolmen are named for excellent police duty.

Strong Support for Senator Murtaugh

Friends of State Senator John F. Murtaugh, who is a candidate for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention on the Democratic ticket, are warmly urging his election. It was through the efforts of Senator Murtaugh at the last session of the Legislature that there was passed a bill to prevent fraudulent circulars being inserted in newspapers. Senator Murtaugh, who lives in Elmira, was Democratic leader of the Senate, and it was through his hard work that the bill got through, despite determined opposition.

POLL DOORS AJAR AS CAMPAIGN ENDS

Continued From Page 1.

rallying calls. Every one along Eastern Parkway, in Brooklyn, in the east side streets in Manhattan, along Fifth Avenue, and Broadway was startlingly reminded that the Glynn campaign was being wound up with fanfare and flourish.

And as the Governor shouted his last words before election to the crowd at 104th Street and Third Avenue at 1:15 A. M. he seemed almost as strong in voice and body as when he began his campaign three weeks ago. Seasoned politicians, men who have weathered arduous campaigns, were emphatic last night in giving voice to their amazement at the Governor's campaigning abilities. Though he has been tired often—and admitted it—he has never failed to rally when called upon, and not once has he given out in voice or strength. One old campaigner who had been watching the Governor for the last two weeks remarked after it was all over last night, "Well, he's the gamest little fighter I ever saw."

At the Brooklyn meeting Gov. Glynn addressed a hall packed with more than 1,000 persons, most of whom were Jews. He spoke to them of the religious issue injected into the campaign, and was cheered loudly when he declared that his was the true Americanism of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln. He was introduced as "the friend and champion of religious liberty," and asserted that he had ever done his best to deserve such a title.

In concluding his denunciation of those responsible for the religious issue he stirred the audience to prolonged and noisy applause by shouting:

"The man who taboos a Jew because he is a Jew and the man who taboos a Catholic because he is a Catholic violates the very principles upon which this Government was founded in 1776."

Straus Denounces Bigotry.

Nathan Straus followed Gov. Glynn, and said at the outset that he had come into the campaign solely because the religious issue had been raised.

"I am talking to you as Jews," he said, "and I want you to hear me as one who has always been a good Jew. If it had not been for the war, Mrs. Straus and I would now be on our way to Palestine, but if I can help crush the religious bigotry injected into this campaign I shall be glad I was prevented from going away. Many of you are Socialists, I know, and I do not ask you to be disloyal to your belief in socialism. But religious intolerance, religious bigotry, is a bigger thing than socialism or anything else. It strikes at the very roots of our life and liberty—and I ask you men to rise up and crush it. And the best way to punish those who have sought to drag sectarian hatred into this campaign is to elect Martin H. Glynn by an overwhelming majority.

"You should know that this religious issue is a big thing by the fact that I am here. When my brother ran for Governor two years ago I did not speak for him, and so you may be sure that if I am speaking for Martin H. Glynn tonight there is a big reason for it. I never enter a political campaign unless there is a vital issue at stake—and there is a vital issue now."

Mr. Straus was cheered and applauded for several minutes after he had finished. It was evident that he had carried his audience with him. Mrs. Straus was on the platform by his side, and she, too, was applauded by the crowd in the hall.

Jacob H. Schiff joined the Governor and Mr. Straus after the Brooklyn meeting, and went with them on the long Manhattan tour. Mr. Schiff made the plea for Gov. Glynn he has made on several occasions before, appealing for his election, both for the economic and social benefit of the State and as a rebuke to religious bigotry.

The meetings in Manhattan were at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, 113th Street and First Avenue, 116th Street and Lexington Avenue, 104th Street and Third Avenue, Seventy-ninth Street and Third Avenue, Avenue C and Seventh Street, Hemmington Hall, at 214 Second Street; Rivington and Columbia Streets, Grand and Division Streets, Grand and Forsyth Streets, Second Avenue and Seventh Street, and Times Square.

Gibboney on Long Island Trip.

In his visit to Nassau and Suffolk Counties on Long Island, the Governor entered strong anti-Tammany, Progressive, and Republican territory, so his trip was planned for the reassurance of those who might have heard and heeded District Attorney Whitman's "Glynn is a Tammany nominee." The speakers of the trip were chosen from the ranks of independent Democrats, and most of them were well known to the Long Islanders. Through them Democracy presented a united front.

Chief among the speakers was Stuart G. Gibboney, counsel to Controller of the Currency Williams, and one of the leaders in John A. Hennessy's primary fight. Also, on the train were Harry P. Kieth, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District, and a Long Island anti-Tammany leader; ex-Judge Rowland Miles of Suffolk County, another independent leader, and ex-Congressman Martin W. Littleton.

Gov. Glynn was well received at every station by from 200 to 500 persons, and what he had to say was first attentively listened to and then enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Gibboney, because of his well known anti-Tammany and pro-Wilson leanings, was also well received. In his first speech at Mineola he explained his presence on the train. He said:

"My appearing before you is an indication of the unification of the Democratic Party in support of Gov. Glynn and Ambassador Gerard. As is well known, I always have been a Democrat opposed to the leadership of Mr. Murphy, but I believe that Gov. Glynn, if elected, will be the leader of the party in fact as well as in name, and he will use his best efforts to bring about a unity we have not known in years. I believe Gov. Glynn is entitled to re-election on his record and also because it is extremely important at this time that State Governments be in harmony with the National Administration. And President Wilson needs Ambassador Gerard in the United States Senate."

The towns at which the Governor spoke were: Mineola, Westbury, Hicksville, Farmingdale, Medford, Southold, Greenport, Mattituck, Riverhead, Centre Moriches, Patchogue, Sayville, Islip, Bay Shore, Babylon, Lindenhurst, Amityville, Freeport, Rockville Centre, Lynbrook, and Valley Stream.

The Governor went to bed long after midnight at the Vanderbilt Hotel, and will leave for Albany at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The Times Searchlight to Tell the Results of the Election

After the closing of the polls, at 5 P. M. today, the counting of the vote will start immediately throughout the State. As soon as enough returns have been received to make the results of the complete count reasonably certain, the verdict of the voters will be instantly communicated to everybody for miles around through the use of the great searchlight on the tall tower of The Times Building. The signals will be as follows:

GLYNN ELECTED GOVERNOR.—White shaft of light pointing south.

WHITMAN ELECTED GOVERNOR.—White shaft of light pointing north.

GERARD ELECTED SENATOR.—White shaft of light pointing west.

WADSWORTH ELECTED SENATOR.—White shaft of light pointing east.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.—White shaft of light south, swinging east and west.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.—White shaft of light north, swinging east and west.

Detailed election returns will be thrown by a stereopticon on a large screen on The Times Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street.

How to Vote For Delegates to Constitutional Convention

Special effort is being made to get the voters to give proper consideration to the nominations made by the various political parties for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The work of that convention rises above party considerations, and men should be selected to sit in the convention without regard to party lines.

Each voter will be called upon to vote for fifteen Delegates-at-Large. All of the political organizations, except the American Party, have nominated fifteen candidates. Their names will all appear on one separate ballot, in columns under their party emblems. The nominees of the three principal parties are:

DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.	PROGRESSIVE.
Edgar M. Cullen,	William Berri,	Vasco P. Abbott,
John A. Dix,	Edgar Truman Brackett,	Carlos C. Alden,
Samuel Gompers,	Jacob Breaner,	Francis W. Bird,
D-Cady Herrick,	Alphonso T. Clearwater,	Homer D. Call,
Calvin J. Huson,	Patrick W. Cullinan,	William Hamlin Childs,
Martin W. Littleton,	Seth Low,	Katharine B. Davis,
James M. Lynch,	Louis Marshall,	Charles M. Dickinson,
William F. McCombs,	John Lord O'Brian,	Frederick E. Draper,
Michael F. McGoldrick,	Herbert Parsons,	William H. Hotchkiss,
John F. Murtaugh,	Adolph J. Rodenbeck,	John Mitchell,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Elihu Root,	Edwin R. A. Seligman,
William Church Osborn,	Jacob Gould Schurman,	Oscar S. Straus,
Jacob Ruppert,	Henry L. Stimson,	Charles H. Strong,
Samuel Untermyer,	George W. Wickersham,	George S. Van Schaick.
Robert B. Van Cortlandt.	Charles H. Young.	James C. Thomas.

The voter can put a cross mark under any party emblem and vote for the fifteen nominees of that party, or he can vote for any fifteen candidates by putting a cross mark in the blank square to the left of each candidate's name, taking care not to vote for more than fifteen altogether. There is nothing to prevent the voter from voting for more than one candidate appearing on the same horizontal line of the ballot.

In addition to the Delegates-at-Large, each voter will be called upon to vote for three District Delegates, the districts being the same as those for State Senators. The names of the District Delegates will appear on the ballot under those of the Delegates-at-Large.

In the Voters' Guide, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, Oct. 25, appeared brief sketches of the lives of the forty-five Delegates-at-Large printed above. There was printed on the same page information gathered by the Citizens' Union regarding the fitness of all the candidates for District Delegates in New York City.

WHITMAN WINDS UP IN BRONX.

Spent the Day in Rockland County —Confident of Winning.

District Attorney Whitman wound up his campaign for Governor yesterday with an excursion into Democratic Rockland County in the afternoon and a whirlwind trip through the Bronx last night. His first public engagement for today is to accompany some friends to the voting booth at 309 Fourth Avenue, near his home, at 37 Madison Avenue, where he will cast his ballot at 10 o'clock this morning. Afterward he will go to his office, in the Criminal Court Building, to spend the day.

It is Mr. Whitman's plan to keep in close personal touch with watchers at the various polling places and to be prepared to follow up any reported instances of fraudulent voting.

"I don't know how I can read the signs of victory wrong," Mr. Whitman said, as he stepped into an automobile at Tarrytown at 6 o'clock last night, after coming across the Hudson from West Nyack on the ferry. "I am not so sure as I might be of Rockland County, which I just left, but the Republican leaders there are hopeful, on account of the road grafts this year. I have never known them to be hopeful that way before. If the distrust of Tammany control at Albany has become so widespread that it has even broken up the solid Democratic ranks in Rockland, then what are we to expect from the rest of the State? I am sure I will win by a decisive margin."

Mr. Whitman missed the noon train from the West Shore Station, and disappointed a number of Rockland County politicians, who had come down to act as an escort for him. At 1:15 o'clock he appeared at the station in company with District Attorney Cunningham of Ulster County, who has taken a prominent part in prosecuting road grafts. Martin A. Driscoll, Jr., Republican candidate for District Attorney of Rockland County, met Mr. Whitman, and spoke with him through the day's tour. The two District Attorneys and the candidate for District Attorney each took a fling at the highways situation at mass meetings in Haverstraw, Nyack, and West Nyack.

When Mr. Whitman crossed the Hudson to Tarrytown he drove to Broadway and 242d Street, where fifteen automobiles were waiting to convoy him through the Bronx. He spoke at 155th Street and Third Avenue, 161st Street and the Southern Boulevard, 170th Street and Clermont Place, McKinley Square, and finally at Maurer's Casino, at Van Ness Avenue and Unionport Road.

COLONEL EXPECTS BIG VOTE.

Oyster Bay "Neighbors" Give Him Warm Greeting at Final Rally.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 2.—Col. Roosevelt received the warmest greeting in this campaign when he began his talk this evening in the Lyric Opera House in Audrey Avenue. He said he had selected the night before election to talk to his "neighbors," as he had always done. He talked to them for nearly an hour and he went over the whole campaign. The hall was filled and there was an immense crowd outside the place as the Colonel drove up in the automobile of Bainbridge Colby. Those outside greeted him with three cheers as he hurried into the hall. In his speech the Colonel said:

"Some of you have known me since boyhood and others not so long, but I feel sure that I know every one of you, and I also know that you all know me. Knowing me I am certain that you believe in me, and that you know that I have always loathed dishonesty, particularly in politics."

The Colonel then spoke of Barnes and Murphy, who, he said, were alike in character. He said the Progressive Party was the only one that offered any genuine correction of the present political evils. He said he felt certain that the Progressive vote tomorrow in New York State would be a large one—larger than either Barnes or Murphy would admit.

Bainbridge Colby followed the Colonel and paid a warm tribute to the work of the Colonel in this campaign. Former Assistant District Attorney Elder of Brooklyn also spoke. Many of the houses and business places along Audrey Avenue were illuminated, and the town generally was decorated for the occasion.

LAST WORD FROM MANAGERS.

Little Money to be Spent at the Polls—No New Forecasts.

Charles F. Murphy at Tammany Hall said yesterday that he stopped making election forecasts after the Bird S. Coler election, and that the reports from district leaders with their figures were in their sealed envelopes on his desk, and would not be opened until tomorrow morning. It is said that the checks sent out to the district leaders several days ago were for the smallest amounts in many years.

Progressive State Chairman Theodore Douglas Robinson said the party would spend no money at the polls today, and would close the campaign with a substantial balance and all bills paid. Mr. Robinson was confident that the Progressive Party would poll a large vote, but he gave no figures.

Samuel S. Koenig, the Republican County Chairman said the district leaders in Manhattan this year would get about half what they got in 1913.

Republican State Chairman Tanner, said yesterday that he would stand pat on his forecast that Whitman would get a plurality of 145,000 outside of New York City and would win by a plurality in the State of at least 95,000.

A letter sent to an up-State newspaper by Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University in which he wrote that no one had been authorized to state that he was advocating the election of Gov. Glynn, was given out by the Republican State Committee. Mr. Day said he had not declared his convictions politically in the present canvass and did not expect to.

William Sulzer gave out this forecast: "I will get at least 40 per cent. of the Democratic vote, 20 per cent. of the Republican vote, 50 per cent. of the Progressive vote, the entire Prohibition vote and 75 per cent. of the Independent vote which is a big factor in this State. This will be more than enough to re-elect me, despite the fact that a concerted effort will be made to count me out.

"Tammany has registered about 80,000 illegal voters. Every effort will be made to vote these men on Election Day."

Thomas D. McCarthy, manager of Ambassador Gerard's campaign for United States Senator said he expected Gerard would win by 200,000.

VICTORY, SAYS WADSWORTH.

Feels Certain of a Republican Sweep as He Starts Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Republican nominee for the Senate in New York, left Washington tonight for his home at Mount Morris, Genesee County, where he will vote tomorrow. He is confident of the election of the entire Republican ticket and predicts that Whitman will defeat Glynn by more than 100,000 votes. Wadsworth believes that many Democrats will support Sulzer.

Because of the illness of Mrs. Wadsworth Mr. Wadsworth will return to Washington early Wednesday. He has been at his home, 800 Sixteenth Street, since last Friday. Although Mrs. Wadsworth's condition is not of such nature as to cause any apprehension, Mr. Wadsworth canceled the speaking engagements of the last three days of his campaign and remained with her.

PRESIDENT TO GO HOME.

Will Vote at Princeton and Return to Capital to Hear Results.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—President Wilson will go to his home in Princeton, N. J., tomorrow to vote. He will leave Washington at 8 o'clock, and will return late in the afternoon. He will be accompanied by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., the White House physician; Charles Swemm, his confidential stenographer, who is to cast his first ballot, and several Secret Service men. The President is deeply interested in the Congressional contest in his home district, where his friend Allan B. Walsh of Trenton is being opposed for re-election by Alijah C. Hutchinson, Republican.

Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty left Washington at noon today for his home in Jersey City, where, tonight, he will attend a rally in his home ward. Just after Mr. Tumulty had left the White House, a messenger reached his office with a phonograph. Clerks at the Executive Office insisted that some mistake had been made, and that the phonograph should not have been delivered at the White House.

"It was ordered by telephone," said the messenger. "A man named 'Turmoil' or 'Tumoil-ty' said that it should be delivered here at once."

Just what use is to be made of the phonograph will not be known until Secretary Tumulty returns to Washington tomorrow evening. After voting in Jersey City, Mr. Tumulty will go to Princeton and return with the President. Special telegraph facilities have been arranged at the White House so that the President may receive the election returns tomorrow night.

Regardless of whether the Democrats retain control of the House in the next Congress, the President has made it clear that the Sixty-fourth Congress will not be convened in extraordinary session after the adjournment of the short session of the Sixty-third Congress on March 4. It has also been announced at the White House that the President will not call Congress together in extra session after the election. The short session will convene on Dec. 7.

Not a Fault in NOTASEME

Made in America

Do you want long-wearing, perfect-fitting, fast color hosiery—hosiery that "sets" snug and smooth over the ankle?

Then you want NOTASEME Hosiery?

For men, women and children—at leading dealers.

NOTASEME PERFECT-PROCESS HOSIERY
PURE SILK 50¢ SILK-LISLE 25¢

This Store will be Closed this day, Tuesday, Nov. 3d (Election Day)

B. Altman & Co.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY) IN

A Special Sale of Women's Smart Coats

comprising

Velvet Coats, trimmed with fur; silk-lined, at $34.50

Corduroy Velvet Coats, with fur-trimmed collar; silk-lined . . . at $32.00

Diagonal Zibeline Coats, in attractive blue mixtures; satin-lined . . at $16.50

A number of Imported Coats and Wraps, from the leading couturiers, have been marked at appreciably reduced prices.

An Interesting Sale of Women's Blouses

will include both French and American models, representing the season's smart styles and fabrics, at special prices.

French Hand-made Blouses of peau de peche, in black, white or blue; with collar of embroidered organdie . . at $9.75

Tucked Blouses of French crepe, in white, pale pink or black; of French and American make . . . . . at $8.50

Semi-tailored Blouses of radium silk, in pale pink or black . . . at $4.50

Misses' and Small Women's Tailor-made Suits

in three individual models presenting the new styles, fabrics and colors.

Crepe Poplin Suits, plaited model $19.50

Broadcloth Suits with caracul accentuations, at $29.50

Broadcloth Suits, fur-trimmed . 36.00

A number of styles from the regular stock will be included in this sale at interesting prices. (Department on Second Floor)

An Unusual Offering in the Upholstery Department will consist of

Several Thousand Yards of Curtain Scrims

plain and in colored bordered effects; of very fine quality, at the special price of

18c. per yard.

A very large and comprehensive collection of Curtain Materials will be found, marked at moderate prices, in the regular stock of the Department. It includes Fancy Scrims; Plain Filets and Bobbinets; exclusive patterns in Novelty Nets; and conventional floral and period designs in Imported Madras.

The new sun-fast, light-weight Drapery Fabrics; in plain and figured effects and in decorative color schemes, are an especially attractive feature of the display.

Thirty-fourth Street Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York Thirty-fifth Street

The Latest Victor Talking Machines and Records at Usual Macy Savings

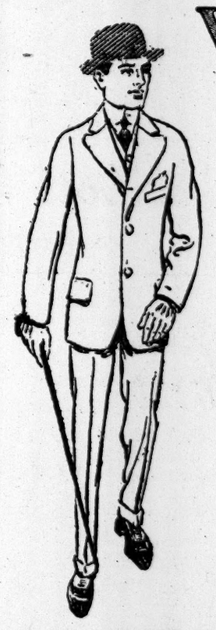
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

When a personal visit to the Macy Store is not convenient, you may write Macy's Mail Order Shopping Service for whatever you want

Men's Silk Lined WINTER OVERCOATS



In Black, Dark Oxford and Cambridge Vicuna

$21.50

These Overcoats Would Sell Elsewhere for $30.00

Single Breasted fly front CHESTERFIELD OVERCOATS for dress wear made with Silk Velvet Collars and lined throughout with Skinner fine silk. They are all strictly hand-tailored, plain edge with broad lapels. The material is Oxford Black and Cambridge Vicuna, soft finish, and will give good strong serviceable wear. Coat cut full, with large flare at bottom. Straight back 44 inches—size to fit regular, stout and slender men.

Men's and Young Men's Suits, $18.50

Some Are Silk Lined *Sold Elsewhere $22.00*

This is an exceptional opportunity to obtain the latest and most correct English Models at a big saving. These Suits, which are copied after the most exclusive designers in London, have soft rolling lapels, high waistcoat, patch pockets and narrow trousers that taper down to the bottom. Also more conservative styles. Some are **silk lined** and have silk sleeves. In Tartan checks and pencil stripes, in black and gray shades of cassimere and unfinished worsted.

WINTER OVERCOATS, $14.75

For Men and Young Men

Nowhere in New York can such a variety of styles be found at such a remarkable saving. These Overcoats for Men and Young Men have caused much favorable comment, especially the Balmacaan, Raglan, Chesterfield and Box Overcoats. A visit to the Store will convince you.

FIFTH FLOOR—BROADWAY

Men's 50c Fancy Silk SOCKS (pr.), 29c

Special Purchase of 425 Dozen

In black, and all the popular street shades. These are absolutely perfect goods. We are not exaggerating when we say that nowhere else in New York can these Striped and Jacquard Silk Socks be obtained at anything like the price quoted.

Men's 25c Fibre Silk HOSE at 15c

Men's Black Fibre Silk Hose, with lisle heel and toe, also elastic lisle top, very strong and sightly.

Men's 25c Cashmere SOCKS at 15c

In Black and Natural Color, a very special offering. Merino heels and toes. A good wearing and a warm Hose for Fall and Winter wear.

Men's 50c Silk SOCKS at 29c

Men's Full-Fashioned Silk Socks, with lisle heels, soles and toes, also elastic lisle top in Black, Tan, Navy and Gray.

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST.

Election Day Sale of Men's Woven Madras SHIRTS, $1.09

Pleated or plain negligee. All have laundered cuffs; 34 or 35 sleeve length, and sizes 14 to 17. The material is a fine woven madras, identical with the fabric in the regular $1.44 and $1.89 Shirts.

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST.

The Men's Hat Shop

Men's Fast Black Derbys, $1.69
Four of the new blocks.

Men's $3.00 Soft Hats, $1.98
In brown, olive, gray, etc.

Men's Velour Hats, $3.96
Made in America. In black, brown, olive and gray.

MAIN FLOOR 35TH ST.

Men's $1.00 Underwear, 49c

Every Garment in this lot is regular stock at $1.00. It is the clean-up of one of our biggest sales, during which we sold them at 69c. They are now broken sizes, in many numbers and weights. Some Shirts and Drawers are heavy weight Balbriggan cotton, others light weight wool, also light and medium weight Cashmere, in white and natural color. Every Garment well worth $1.00.

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST.

Wild's Orientals

Many people think of Joseph Wild & Co. only as a wholesale house.

Our retail stock of Oriental rugs is the cream of all our importations.

The prices prove our close touch with the source of supply, and the variety indicates the extensive business — wholesale as well as retail.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

Why Wear Old Shoe Laces?

IF your shoes kept their shape you would not neglect your laces.

Don't buy shoes that lose their shape! With a pair of Rice & Hutchins shoes you will outwear several pairs of laces.

That's why we are asked for extra laces by practically all our regular customers. They have shoe pride.

They came to us by "L" and subway to be well fitted, courteously treated, and to go away for another long period of shoe satisfaction.

R. & H. Shoes for men, women, and children; Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

SIGNET SHOE CO

Bronx Store: 3d Ave. & 149th Street
Harlem: 112 West 125th St.
Brooklyn: 557 Fulton St.

Ask any good grocer about

WESSON OIL

For Salads and Cooking

Quarts, 30c.
Also 25c. and 50c. sizes
AT YOUR GROCER'S

SUPERINTENDENT
Municipal Lodging House.

Applications for examination for this position will be received until

4 P. M., Thurs., Nov. 12th.

Candidates must have had experience in institutional management, or that of industrial organizations, or in handling of the destitute for charitable agencies. Knowledge of the local employment conditions necessary; also public and private charitable agencies of this city. The position calls for a man with executive ability and knowledge of best methods in charities administration.

Minimum age, 25 years; Maximum age, 50 years.

Salary, $2,400 a year and maintenance.

Also position of Deputy Superintendent at $1,200, with maintenance.

Application blanks to be had only at Application Bureau, Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, or sent by mail on receipt of 4c. stamps.

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

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Open today as usual—

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Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

SUFFRAGETTES USE PICTURES AS PLEAS

Miniature Theatre of Women's Political Union Is Part of Their Campaign for Vote.

ARRANGE SPEECHES ALL DAY

Dr. Davis Says Experience Has Taught Her That Teasing and Flattery Go a Long Way.

Society's Woman Suffrage Shop, under the auspices of the Seventeenth Senatorial District Women's Political Union, opened at 663 Fifth Avenue yesterday morning with a theatre and cannon in the window and a large gathering of people inside. The cannon, belonging to the Federal Government, was captured by the Sixty-ninth Regiment during the civil war. It bore a placard which read: "Fifty years ago this cannon helped to free the negro." The women were promised at that time that if they would work for the negro their turn would come next. The cannon yesterday pointed the fact that they were still waiting.

In the theatre one of the scenes showed a house mother with her hands tied, while strings reaching from different departments of her home to departments of the municipality illustrated how closely the two are related. A string stretched from a baby in the cradle ill with scarlet fever to the Health Department, in which the women have no voice, was another scene. Big war pictures in the window showed women at work in the hospitals at the front and other women fleeing from besieged towns or doing the work of the men who were engaged on the battlefield. Crowds gathered in front of this window all day.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks and Miss Lillian Wald spoke at the noon meeting, and Norman Hapgood and Commissioner of Corrections Katharine B. Davis from 4:30 to 6 P. M.

"From the time Adam and Eve set up housekeeping and little Cain was born," said Dr. Davis, "woman has been at the head of the Corrections Department. Eve began it when she punished little Cain for crying at night. The various city departments are only our own housekeeping problems on a large scale, done by the city because they are too large for us to do them ourselves. The men have a way of getting together and saying in effect: 'We represent so many votes and we want so and so.' The way we women have been getting things by influence or personal charm is not good. We haven't all of us got personal charm—perhaps we would get more things if we had. It is bad for the character to get things indirectly.

"You can get things by teasing, I know, because I have done it. A few words of flattery will go a long way. It has its effect in Albany. I know, because I have had thirteen years' experience, but I have always felt when I got things in any of those ways as if I had been stealing.

"I shall have the work of my department so well organized by next April that I shall be able to take the time each week required to attend the convention if that honor is given me, and I have a very efficient deputy, so you need not be afraid to vote for me for fear I will neglect my work. Both men and women will have to live under the Constitution for the next twenty years."

There will be speakers every day except Sunday, from 12 to 1, and from 4:30 to 6 P. M., at the Suffrage Shop, which is near Fifty-second Street. On the committee are Mrs. Henry Bull, Mrs. Ralph Ellis, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

CONTEST FLURSCHEIM WILL.

Three Daughters Object to Bequest Made to Mme. de Lyteuil.

Mrs. Estelle L. Loeb of 515 West 110th Street, Mrs. Agnes V. Cowen of Park Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, and Mrs. Helen I. Strauss of Haverhill, Mass., daughters of Hermann Flurscheim, half owner of the Franklin Simon Company, started proceedings yesterday in the Surrogates' Court to contest the codicils attached to their father's will making a conditional bequest of $100,000 to Mme. Bertrand de Lyteuil of Paris, France, who was not a relative. Undue influence and unsound mind are alleged. The estate exceeds $1,000,000.

The will left to the daughters, the sons, Bernard H. and Henry D., and Madeline Lindnauer, a grandchild, two-thirds of 49 per cent. of the new corporation to be formed out of the copartnership of Franklin Simon & Co. Bernard H. received the other third. The codicils set aside bonds of the 416 Fifth Avenue Company sufficient to produce the $100,000 which Mme. de Lyteuil was to receive in the event Mr. Flurscheim lived till 1915, but she was to receive only $50,000 should he die in 1914. The codicil, dated Jan. 9, 1914, reads:

"Should the payment of these sums not be agreeable to be made, my executors can postpone the payments until convenient and meanwhile pay 6 per cent. interest, so that Mme. Bertrand de Lyteuil will receive 5,000 francs, equal to about $1,000 monthly."

Crazed Woman Hurt by Trolley Car.

A well-dressed woman thought to be demented ran in front of a crosstown car at Bedford Avenue and North Fourth Street, in Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, and was knocked down. She was cut severely on the head. Before the motorman could seize her she disappeared in the direction of McCarren Park. The motorman reported the incident at the Bedford Avenue Police Station, and Policeman Bracken found the woman roaming about in McCarren Park. The woman attacked him, and Bracken was forced to call two other men to his assistance. She was taken to the observation ward of the Kings County Hospital. Her name was not ascertained.

INDICT 21 IN DEALS OF THE NEW HAVEN

Continued from Page 1.

He is not held under any bail, but is in my custody—the first time he ever has been. He is absolutely guiltless of any wrongdoing, for who could have told when these things were done that the Sherman law would be held to cover them? But this Grand Jury has been really sitting in Washington; at any rate, it adjourned there."

None of the other defendants had anything to say about the matter. Howard Elliott, President of the present New Haven board, was in Boston. When he was informed over the telephone of what had occurred he declined to make any comment for publication.

Those who are mentioned as having been in the conspiracy with the defendants were the late J. Pierpont Morgan, George N. Miller, Wilson G. Hunt, E. M. Trowbridge, William D. Bishop, Sr., William D. Bishop, Jr., Nathaniel Wheeler, Henry C. Robinson, Edward M. Reed, Charles P. Clark, Joseph Park, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry S. Lee, Loverett Brainard, William E. Barnett, Lucius Tuttle, Charles S. Mellen, John M. Hall, Charles F. Choate, Nathaniel Thayer, Royal C. Taft, Carlos French, George J. Brush, L. de Ver Warner, Arthur D. Osborne, Luzon B. Morris, Frank W. Cheney, Percy R. Todd, Richard A. McCurdy, H. McK. Twombly, John C. Parker, Alexander J. Cassatt, John H. Whittemore, Timothy E. Byrnes, Hiram M. Kochersperger, James McCrea, Edwin Milner, Amory A. Lawrence, Augustus S. May, Edward G. Buckland, Arthur F. Clarke, Frank Jones, Samuel G. Lawrence, George G. Haven, W. F. Berry, W. H. Newman, Oakleigh Thorne, and Marsden J. Perry.

The Conspiracy Charge.

In addition to these the Grand Jury stated it believed there were others whose names were unknown to it with whom the men indicted had conspired to monopolize interstate commerce. This, it was explained in the indictment, consisted in the common carrier business of transporting passengers and property by railroad, by water, and by both from New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire to other States.

The indictment gave a list of the transportation companies which it was alleged had been merged in the New Haven system. There were more than 150 of them, and they included the Boston & Maine, the Boston & Albany, the Central New England Railway Company, the Central Vermont Railway Company, the Eastern Steamship Corporation, the Joy Steamship Company, the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, the Maine Steamship Company, the Metropolitan Steamship Company, the New York & New England Railroad Company, the New York, Westchester & Boston, the New York, Ontario & Western, the Connecticut Company, the Rhode Island Company, and the Rutland Railroad Company.

It was noticed that in drawing criminal charges from the development of the New Haven the Government disregarded the compromise which it reached with the present management of the company in arriving at the settlement of the civil dissolution suit. In that it was content with the abandonment by the New Haven of its control over the New England trolley lines, the coast steamship lines, the Merchants and Miners' Company, and its connection with the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany. It left to the Interstate Commerce Commission the decision whether the New Haven might continue its relation with the Sound steamship lines, and had nothing to say about the Central New England, the New York & New England, the Rutland, and the New York, Ontario & Western Railroads.

In the indictment the Government went back to July 2, 1890, and found that from that time until the actual presentation of the indictment yesterday there had been a conspiracy to form a monopoly by acquiring the stock or control of all the subsidiary companies of the New Haven, whether they were left to it in accordance with the civil decree or not. It is likely that the defendants will bring this point up in the demurrers which they are expected to file.

Question of Immunity.

It is believed that some of the defendants may raise the plea that as they have testified on New Haven affairs before the Interstate Commerce Commission they are entitled to immunity. As Mr. Mellen has been the chief witness before the Grand Jury it has been impossible to indict him, but at the time that he was called upon to give evidence at Washington it was suggested that thereby he had won immunity for himself.

Those who now may put forward the same plea are Mr. Skinner, Mr. Billard, and Mr. Cuyler. They were sworn and gave such testimony as they were asked for. In addition Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Robbins submitted to the commission unsworn statements.

The men charged with conspiracy, it was alleged, took advantage of the fact that the New Haven was the only railroad of any importance which led from New York City to the New England States, and created it as a nucleus to "bring as many of said common carriers and their properties and facilities for carrying on said commerce under their influence, management, domination, and ownership." The Grand Jury asserted that the measures taken to bring this about were "unfair, undue, unreasonable, and unlawful practices."

Special mention was made of the purchase of the Joy Steamship Company by the New Haven, and the use made of it in capturing the Sound steamship trade. Thus it is alleged that the men indicted used the Joy Company and the United Steamship Company, although the fact that they were controlled by the New Haven was kept concealed, "to engage in such destructive competition for limited times, with such common carriers as had not come under the domination and control of said New Haven company, that such common carriers would either be destroyed or compelled to come under such domination and control."

The Grand Jury summed up the case by representing that the men indicted used, or threatened to use, the advantage of position of the New Haven "to grasp the commerce rightfully and normally belonging to" the transportation corporations which the indictment enumerated.

The process which brought the defendants before the courts began with the pressure put on the New York & New England Railroad Company in 1891 by the New Haven, which resulted in the first investigation of the latter's methods by the Massachusetts Legislature. This ended in the purchase by the New Haven and the New York Central of what is now the Putnam Division of the latter and the throwing of the New York & New England into a receivership.

Series of Mergers and Leases.

In 1893 the New Haven leased the Old Colony Company and formed the first agreement with the Boston & Maine Railroad. Meanwhile a series of mergers and leases were in progress, by which the New Haven absorbed small railroad lines in New England, and in 1896 it acquired a majority of the stock of the Boston Terminal Company, which controlled the terminals in Boston.

In 1904 the New Haven acquired the Central New England, and in the following year the New York, Ontario & Western. Three years later the Boston & Maine passed finally under New Haven ownership, and the agreement for the joint operation of the Boston & Albany was made with the New York Central. In June, 1909, the Boston Railroad Holding Company was organized, and in February, 1911, the New York Central sold to the New Haven the Rutland Railroad. Finally in 1912 an agreement was entered into between Mr. Mellen and Edson J. Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk of Canada, which ended the latter's invasion of New England.

The acquisition of a steamboat monopoly by the New Haven began before 1895, by which time it had acquired the Providence and Stonington and other important lines. Between 1900 and 1903 it took over the New Haven Steamboat Company, the New London Steamboat Company, and the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, and in 1904 to 1905 it sold its steamship holdings to the New England Navigation Company, which sold them in 1907 to the Consolidated Railway Company, which, in its turn, was merged with the New Haven.

In 1911 the Eastern Steamship Corporation, another New Haven subsidiary, took over the Metropolitan, the Maine, and the Eastern Steamship Companies, and the New England Navigation Company, by secretly buying up the stock of the Joy Line, was able to drive out all competition. In this way the New Haven acquired twenty-two of the thirty steamship lines serving New England.

Control of Trolley Lines.

It was in 1893 that the appearance of trolley lines began to disturb the New Haven, and, beginning with the purchase in 1895 of the Stanford Street Railway Company, it by 1906 had obtained the ownership of 1,500 of the 1,652 miles of trolley lines in Rhode Island, and all but 110 miles of the trolleys in Connecticut. In Massachusetts, it had practically everything south of the Boston & Albany line and west of Worcester. Then, in 1906, occurred the Westchester deal, by which it acquired the New York, Westchester & Boston at, approximately, $12,000,000 more than its value, according to the Government. This was merged with the New York & Port Chester in 1910, and last year earned $400,000 less than its operating expenses.

It was remembered that at the annual meeting of the New Haven last week Mr. Elliott had given out some notes with regard to the personnel of the present board of the company in which five of the men indicted still have seats. Mr. Brewster, who was elected on May 5, 1907, he said, was a substantial holder of the securities of the company and had been identified with the financial and industrial life of the community.

Praised by Mr. Elliott.

Mr. McHarg, who has also been a Director since May, 1907, was said by Mr. Elliott to have been helpful to the New Haven in its financing and by his good advice and criticism. Mr. Cuyler, whose service on the board dates from October, 1910, was referred to as a representative stockholder from Pennsylvania with much experience in large corporations and financial affairs, and Mr. Maxwell, who joined the directorate in May, 1911, was said to have been most active in the last year in trying to better the position of the company.

Mr. Milligan, who also became a Director in 1911, was praised as a most earnest student of the conditions surrounding the company and for his activity in safeguarding its interests.

Of the other defendants William Rockefeller was one of the senior members of the board when he resigned on Sept. 29 last. On Jan. 1, 1914, he was the owner of 2,150 shares. George M. Miller had been on the board a long time when he resigned on Jan. 16, 1913, and Charles M. Pratt, Theodore N. Vail, and Alexander Cochrane also dropped out of the directorate.

John L. Billard was placed on the board in 1910 and resigned on Aug. 11 last, and in September Charles F. Brooker, James S. Elton, and George F. Baker, who, with an ownership of 100 shares, had been on the board since 1910, retired. On Oct. 15 William Skinner, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, who had been a Director since Oct. 26, 1910, and A. Heaton Robertson, who was elected on May 31, 1907, resigned. Finally last week, at the annual meeting, the resignations of D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, and James F. Hemingway were announced.

E. D. Robbins, who is also indicted, has been a Director for a few months, but he is included in the charges brought as the general counsel of the New Haven during the years in which the alleged conspiracy has been in existence.

INDICTED MEN RETICENT.

Decline to Discuss the New Haven Indictments.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 2.—Attempted interviews over the long-distance telephone tonight with D. Newton Barney of Farmington, Edward D. Robbins of New Haven, John L. Billard of Merdine, and Francis T. Maxwell of Rockville, and a talk in this city with Director Edward Milligan of the New Haven Road, who is also President of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, elicited little comment on the Federal Grand Jury indictments in New York City against Directors and former Directors of the New Haven system.

Mr. Maxwell seemed to think he had a good defense because he was not on the board in 1906, when the various purchases were made. Mr. Milligan had nothing to say beyond that Edward M. Day of Hartford would be his counsel.

Mr. Barney said he was no longer a Director of the New Haven, and was not interested in what the Grand Jury did. John L. Billard declined to offer any comment. Mr. Robbins laughed cheerfully, and seemed amused at the suggestion that he might like to discuss the Grand Jury's action. Mr. Billard, said he, thought he again would retain H. S. Cummings of Stamford, but Mr. Robbins would not even say if he would retain counsel, after he had done something more than "scan the headlines in the newspapers."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 2.—T. De Witt Cuyler, the only Philadelphian listed among the indicted Directors and ex-Directors of the New Haven, had heard of the indictment in New York; he would not make any comment except that "of course the thing would be fought."

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 2.—Theodore N. Vail expressed surprise today when informed that he was among the twenty-one Directors and former Directors of the New Haven Road against whom criminal indictments were returned. Mr. Vail declined to discuss the indictment. He is here recovering from slight injuries suffered in a fall at Cape Henry on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—J. G. Hemingway and A. Heaton Robertson declined today to discuss the indictments against them in the New Haven Railroad inquiry. Frederick F. Brewster said he knew nothing about the indictment.

Papers in the criminal proceedings have not been received here for service. Of the Connecticut men who are mentioned as conspirators, but not indicted, William E. Barnett, John H. Whittemore, L. de ver Warner, Edward Milner, and Luzon B. Morris are dead.

BEST TEST OF SHERMAN LAW.

More Prominent Men Involved Than in Other Cases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—In getting the New Haven indictments officials of the Department of Justice feel that they have the best opportunity since the Sherman law was enacted to test its value as a criminal statute. There have been other indictments under the law, but in no previous cases have so many prominent men been in danger of trial and imprisonment.

Attorney General McReynolds, before he left the department to become a Supreme Court Justice, was convinced on the evidence secured by department investigators that criminal prosecutions were forthcoming. His successor, Mr. Gregory, who was special assistant in the New Haven case, had reached the same conclusion. To add strength to their position President Wilson, when the negotiations for a peaceful dissolution of the New Haven system seemed doomed to failure, directed that the criminal phase be gone into.

It was the New Haven case that brought the present Attorney General to Washington as special attorney for the department, and it was the way in which he handled preliminary negotiations for a peaceful dissolution of the great system which led ex-Attorney General McReynolds to recommend him as successor.

$543,000 paid by us Nov. 1st as interest to our clients. If a SURE income is wanted buy our GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus $8,750,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

IN the issue of November 7th, COLLIER'S will print one of the extremely rare utterances with which German officials have broken their stoicism since war opened. Standing at the right of the Kaiser is the Chief of the General Staff, General Helmuth von Moltke, nephew of the great Field Marshal of 1870. This silent brooding figure, about whom of late there have been many vague reports, has been estimated and described for COLLIER'S by a coworker, Baron von Falkenhausen, captain in the German General Staff, and formerly military attache to the German Embassy at Tokio. In the same issue—

The Gate of Germany
by Perceval Gibbon
The Press in Europe
by Will Irwin
Hitting a High Spot—Denver
by Julian Street
Three Short Stories
Fascinating War Photos

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Extraordinary Values in
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Pleated, plain negligee and fine tucked bosom shirts of percales, cheviots and mercerized cloth in a large variety of patterns; starched and French turn-back cuffs; various sleeve lengths. Usually $1.50 and $2.00 — *$1.00*

Plain negligee shirts of imported Scotch madras and domestic cloths with satin stripes; French turn-back or starched cuffs. Usually to $2.50 — *$1.35*

—Also—

Neckwear Imported and domestic silk plain colors and fancy. Four-in-Hands, Usually $1.50 — *85c*

Flannel Pajamas A manufacturer's sample line—various models, striped and plain, with silk frogs. Usually to $2.00 — *$1.10*

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Special Sale of
Men's Boots

Tuesday, November 3d, Only

Several Lines Taken from Regular Stock of

Fall & Winter Boots

At the Special Price of

$3.95

Street Floor.

An Extraordinary Special Sale of
Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats

High Grade Garments Specially Reduced

Hand-Tailored Suits for Men and Young Men

Beautifully finished in all the smart new models, embodying the finest linings and trimmings. A splendid selection of materials, including gray and green mixtures, plaids, stripes, plain blue cheviots and unfinished worsteds. Sizes 33 to 44 stout. *These Suits sold in regular stock up to $35.00, and are the equal in all essentials to custom-made garments.* — *Special Price $24.00*

All-Wool Knit Overcoats
Usual Price $35.00
Made up in three models—the loose Chesterfield, the form-fitting and the double-breasted—some with velvet collars. Light and dark Oxford grays and dark green mixtures..... — *Special Price $19.50*

The "Glamorgan" Overcoats
Usual Price $30.00
Full and roomy as the Balmacaan, but with more graceful lines and regular sleeves—a distinctive and becoming model of rough cheviots and tweeds. Sizes 32 to 44..... — *Special Price $19.50*

Fourth Floor

Bent Bones
That Were Bent By Pointed Shoes

POINTED Shoes are what make all bent bones, corns, bunions, callouses, ingrowing nails, flat feet, fatigue, and all the other ills that human feet are heir to.

Straight Bones
That Grew Straight In Educator Shoes

EDUCATORS prevent, relieve or free your feet from bent bones, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, flat feet, fatigue, etc., because they let the feet grow as they should.

Get your whole family (men, women and children) into roomy, good-looking Educators today. $1.35 to $5.50.

See that EDUCATOR is branded on the sole. That name guarantees you the correct orthopædic shape which lets your feet grow as nature intended.

Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High St., Boston. Makers of All-America and Signet Shoes for Men, and Mayfair for Women.

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Sold by most good dealers everywhere

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EDUCATOR SHOE
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VANDERBILT GIFT FOR COLUMBIA SITE

University Takes Title to the North Half of Drexel Estate Block.

REPORTED PRICE $500,000

Negotiations Ended After Five Years When Generous Donation of $113,750 Made Purchase Possible.

A gift of $113,750 from William K. Vanderbilt enabled Columbia University to take title yesterday to the north half of the block bounded by 116th and 117th Streets, Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Drive. This property was a part of the Drexel estate and was purchased by the university after five years of negotiations at the reported figure of $500,000. The Vanderbilt gift was announced yesterday afternoon at the regular meeting of the Trustees of the university.

The property was acquired by the university with the original view of moving the College of Physicians and Surgeons to the Morningside Heights campus. From a statement given out yesterday by the Trustees, it seems doubtful now whether the college will be moved from its present site on Fifty-ninth Street. The university has not decided what disposition will be made of the property.

"The university began the acquisition of this block five years ago," the Trustees stated, "with a view to providing a site for the Medical School, now situated on West Fifty-ninth Street, that would be in immediate juxtaposition with the other departments of the university. The subsequent alliance between the university and the Presbyterian Hospital has led to a re-examination of the whole question as to the best future site for the Medical School, and the educational and financial problems involved are still unsolved. Meanwhile, the newly acquired property is already occupied by the Crocker Laboratories for Cancer Research and by a research laboratory for the use of the Department of Botany. Both buildings are temporary and may be readily removed when the plans for the permanent development of the newly acquired property are completed.

Clinical instruction is hereafter to be provided for medical students at the Montefiore Home, and to carry on this instruction the following new appointments were made: Dr. Siegfried Wachsman, (Berlin, 1891,) Professor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. George L. La Porte, (Columbia, 1894,) Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. Bernard S. Oppenheimer, (Columbia, 1901,) Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. S. Philip Goodhart, (Yale, 1894,) Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Dr. Arthur P. Coll and Dr. John Lealture were appointed instructors in laryngology.

Roscoe C. E. Brown, formerly managing editor of The Tribune, was added to the teaching staff of the School of Journalism, and Dr. Dean S. Fansler was appointed Lecturer in English.

Dr. Warfield T. Longcope was appointed to serve as a member of the Board of Managers of the George Crocker Special Research Fund. Dr. Theodore C. Janeway resigned from the service of the university, his resignation having been tendered last Spring.

President Butler submitted his annual report on the work of the university for the year ended June 30, which was ordered printed.

Among the gifts received in addition to Mr. Vanderbilt's were:

One thousand five hundred dollars from the class of 1890, Arts and Mines, on account of the cost of their class memorial to be presented at commencement, 1915; $875 from the Royal Netherlands Government toward the salary of the Queen Wilhelmina lecturer for 1914-15; $50 from A. Eliers of New York toward the maintenance fund of the Deutsches Haus.

N. Y. U. DEDICATES NEW HALL.

$100,000 Building Is the Gift of Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy.

New York University formally dedicated the Cornelius Baker Hall of Philosophy at University Heights yesterday. The ceremonies, which were very impressive, took place in the afternoon in the auditorium of the building. It completes part of the main plan of architecture for the campus, designed, when the institution moved to the Heights, by the late Stanford White. The building itself was designed by William D. Crow, and cost more than $100,000, all of which was the gift of Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy, the last $15,000 being conditional on the raising of $20,000 from other sources, to insure the completion of the part of the Hall of Fame adjoining the new building.

The new structure was given in memory of Cornelius Baker, father of Mrs. Kennedy. The bronze memorial tablet in the new hall was unveiled by Miss Charlotte Baker, a granddaughter of Cornelius Baker.

In accepting the new building on behalf of the university, Chancellor Elmer E. Brown spoke of the necessity which it relieved. In the presentation address, the Rev. Dr. Adolphus F. Schauffler spoke on opportunity and the part that it played in life. The dedicatory address was delivered by the Rev. John Henry Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the dedicatory prayer by Chancellor Emeritus Henry Mitchell MacCracken and the statement on behalf of the Building Committee by John H. MacCracken, syndic of the university. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander, President of the University Council, presided.

Among those present were Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, donor of the Gould Memorial Library and the college dormitory, Gould Hall; Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy, Mrs. A. F. Schauffler, Miss Estelle Whitfield, Mrs. E. C. Bodman, Mrs. F. A. Constable, Miss Florence Harper, Chancellor and Mrs. Elmer E. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. John P. Munn, Charles B. Alexander, representing the State Board of Regents; Mr. and Mrs. James Abbott, Francis Hovey Stoddard and the members of the Faculties of the different schools.

VEHICLES KILL 276 YOUNG.

Heavy Death Toll of Children in City's Streets Since Jan. 1.

Since Jan. 1 276 children have been killed on the streets of the greater city by vehicular traffic, according to a report of the National Highways Protective Society. During October 43 persons were killed, 25 of them children under 16 years of age. Automobiles killed 28, trolleys 8, and wagons 7. Of the fatalities more than 60 per cent. occurred in Manhattan.

On account of the deaths of so many children Col. Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the Society, urges that the Board of Aldermen pass at once an ordinance similar to the following, which went into effect in Chicago last year.

That it shall be unlawful for any person to skate on rollers or ice skates upon any street or public way in the city, except on the sidewalks thereof or at street intersections while crossing from one side of the street to the other.

During October in New York State, outside of New York City, automobiles killed 53, trolleys 14, wagons 3. In New Jersey automobiles killed 22, trolleys 3, and wagons 3. Twenty-four persons were killed at highway railroad grade crossings in New York State and 9 in New Jersey.

Franconia Touches Bottom.

The Cunarder Franconia, commanded by Capt. D. S. Miller, which sailed at 4 P. M. yesterday for Liverpool, touched the mud about a mile below the entrance to the Ambrose Channel. The liner was steaming out slowly and had to swing to avoid hitting a big tow bound up to New York. She was stopped for fifteen minutes, and then proceeded on her way.

CONVICT TWO MORE IN BOOK FRAUD CASE

James J. Farmer and Col. William J. Hartley Quickly Found Guilty by a Jury.

THOS. P. DUNN ACQUITTED

He Falls in Faint While Prosecutor Is Summing Up—Women Give Farmer a Bouquet.

After being out only one hour the jury which for the last two weeks had been trying the rare book fraud case in the Federal District Court, before Judge Foster, returned a verdict of guilty against James J. Farmer, President of the Anglo-American Authors' Association of 225 Fifth Avenue, and Col. William J. Hartley, one of his chief agents. On the other hand, it acquitted Thomas P. Dunn, who also stood trial with them. The two men convicted were admitted to $10,000 bail until Friday morning, when argument will be made on a motion for a new trial.

This ends the trial by which the Government has hoped to break up country-wide frauds in the sale of so-called rare books which it is asserted has taken from the public in the last few years millions of dollars. Of the other men indicted with Farmer and Hartley, Glen Farmer, son of J. J. Farmer, is now serving a sentence for a similar offense in a Massachusetts penitentiary; W. H. Scott is said to be in a lunatic asylum; Romeo Nathan has pleaded guilty; Samuel Warfield, acquitted in the Federal courts, has been arrested on a grand larceny charge by the State authorities, and George Fisher has been permitted to go free.

One more witness was called yesterday by the defense to show that the prices charged by the defendants were not exorbitant. Albert M. Adam, a Chicago bookbinder, valued their edition of Shakespeare at $100 a volume and the Queen Victoria series at $250 a volume.

Then Isaac Weill, counsel for Dunn, addressed the jury, urging that three letters on which the Government relied to connect him with the alleged conspiracy were ordinary business communications and proved nothing.

James R. Ely tried next to explain the "Col. Bill" letters which were put in by the Government. He scoffed at the emphasis put upon the phraseology in familiar letters and described the Government's book experts as pessimists of the worst sort. Moreover, he attacked the theory of conspiracy, saying that there was no combination, but every man was out for himself competing with his neighbors for business.

James Mack also dwelt on the sunshine which Hartley radiated on all who met him and suggested that some of the letters, it should be remembered, had probably been written after the Colonel had taken a highball or two.

As Assistant District Attorney Roosa was summing up for the Government, Dunn, who is 73 years old, fell in a faint on the floor. Hartley and the court attendants ran to his side, but it was fifteen minutes before the trial could proceed. Both Mr. Roosa and Assistant District Attorney Wood attacked the defendants and their tactics severely for their misrepresentations, and Mr. Roosa denounced Miss Weniesse, secretary for Farmer, whose forgetfulness had been a stumbling block to the Government.

After Judge Foster had summed up the jury went out for luncheon. It was not able to come to a decision with regard to Dunn until it had sent for the letters which had been used as evidence against him. When the verdict of acquittal was announced, Col. Hartley was the first to congratulate Dunn.

Early in the day two women entered the courtroom and presented a bouquet to Farmer.

$13,000,000 IN GOLD ARRIVES

First Shipment from Denver Brought Here in 3 Express Cars.

Eight motor trucks of the American Express Company, bearing heavy loads of gold bars and guards with repeating rifles, trundled down from the Grand Central Station yesterday and held the attention of a large crowd behind the Assay Office most of the afternoon. They delivered about $13,000,000 of $25,000,000 started to this city from the Denver Mint last Friday. Each bar was contained in its separte bag to prevent abrasion, and each bag was checked up several times before the treasure finally found lodgment in the vaults.

W. A. Beasley, the Denver manager of the express company, brought the shipment through. It came in three express cars, each containing armed guards in addition to the regular express messenger. The gold is being brought here to offset demands made upon the Government's supply of the metal by shipments to Canada in process of liquidating the country's debts in Europe.

Big Mortgage on Brokaw Realty.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 2.—A mortgage of $100,000 has been given by Irving Brokaw, a cousin of W. Gould Brokaw, to W. Emlen Roosevelt, John A. Weeks, and John D. Dennis, all of Oyster Bay, on property purchased recently by Mr. Brokaw from the Mill Neck Club. Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Weeks, who is President of the Mill Neck Club, and Mr. Dennis accepted the mortgage, it was said in the County Clerk's office here, as trustees of the club. A deed conveying part of the property to Brokaw was filed simultaneously with the mortgage on Saturday. The consideration of that parcel is $160,000. Mr. Brokaw paid a mortgage tax of $500.

NURSES GO ON STRIKE AS DOCTOR OPERATES

Leave Patient with Appendicitis When Called Out as a Protest at Flushing Hospital.

TWENTY-SEVEN QUIT WORK

Five Suspended After Row Over the Dismissal of a Supervisor—The Other Nurses Reinstated.

A strike of the twenty-seven pupil nurses of the Flushing Hospital, which caused two girls to quit the operating room at the summons, though Dr. C. B. Story was then working over a man on whom he had already started an appendicitis operation, has started a controversy in which some of the oldest and best-known families in Flushing, Bayside, and the surrounding districts are now concerned. Five of the nurses were expelled after an investigation of the strike, which occurred on Saturday.

They, as well as most of the others, are daughters of prominent families, many of whom are interested in the hospital work, and they have sided with their daughters The young nurses who have been dismissed are the Misses Ethel Olsen, daughter of Capt. Charles K. Olsen, a trustee of the hospital; Margaret Shapter, May Schultz, Sophia Belle Hardgrove, and Bertha Scheper.

Miss Shapter and Miss Schultz were the girls who left the operating room, according to a sister of Miss Olson, who spoke for her last night, a cold having temporarily destroyed Miss Ethel's voice. Miss Olsen said that all the pupil nurses had agreed to strike on signal because the hospital authorities had refused to give a public hearing to Miss M. E. Melville, Supervisor of Nurses, who had been dismissed, and Miss Schultz and Miss Shapter left the operating room when another nurse knocked on the door and called out that the strike had started.

"There are four physicians in the room, and Miss Frances Nicholson, the operating room supervisor, was present," said Miss Olson. "So the girls felt no hesitancy in quitting the room as they might have done under other conditions."

At Miss Shapter's home it was said that neither she nor Miss Schultz left the operating room until ordered to do so by Miss Nicholson, though Miss Olsen insisted that all the girls had acted voluntarily. Miss Olsen said that the regular meeting of the trustees would be held on Nov. 15, when the matter of the dismissal of the nurses which was ordered by the Executive Committee of three would be taken up in full meeting. All the nurses except the five dismissed have been reinstated.

The unexpectedness of the strike left the hospital work paralyzed for a time, but presently the authorities got fifteen nurses from Brooklyn and Manhattan and meantime the physicians attended the sixty patients in the wards. Several doctors stayed by Dr. Story with the result that his operation was completed successfully.

"Thank Heaven no harm was done," said Dr. Story last night. "We were able to handle the situation, but it was certainly a most unwomanly thing for the nurses to leave a patient at such a critical time."

GRAND JUROR WITH MAYOR.

W. A. Reid Says He Didn't Sign Attack on Charities Department.

Mayor Mitchel received a letter yesterday from Wallace A. Reid, a member of the August Grand Jury, which handed down a presentment criticising institutions under the control of the Charities Department. Mr. Reid said:

"The writer, in addition to one or two other members of the August Grand Jury, declined to sign the presentment in regard to the Charities Department. You are quite correct in your position. The Morgue employes having been indicted for robbery, the jury should have passed on to the next piece of business."

CITY HEADS WASTE LIGHT.

Commissioner Williams Says 15 Per Cent. Could Be Saved.

Commissioner Williams has sent a circular letter to the heads of all city and borough departments calling their attention to the waste of gas and electricity.

"The funds for the purchase of gas and electric current for use in public buildings in New York are disbursed under the direction of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity," said Commissioner Williams. "Gas, electric light, and power cost money. To waste them is to waste money, and the co-operation of all will save at least 15 per cent. of the appropriation."

WOMAN HELD AS AUTO THIEF

Miss Elsing Arrested While Driving Stolen Car.

Miss Nellie Elsing, 21 years old, of 34 West Sixty-first Street, who says she is an Australian actress, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Harlem Court yesterday and held in $1,500 bail for examination Wednesday on a charge of having stolen a seven-passenger touring car belonging to Adolph G. Seasongood, of 26 West Seventy-fourth Street. She is the first woman to be arrested as an auto thief in this city.

In court the young woman said she had dined late Sunday night at a café at 123d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue with a man whom she knew as Al Mitchell. When she told him she had a mania for motoring, she says, he gallantly placed the use of his car at her disposal. He directed her to a car which was standing outside, she says, so she drove off in it.

Ten minutes later Joseph Hanrahan, chauffeur for Mr. Seasongood, rushed into the West 123d Street Station and said his car had been stolen. The police communicated with Mr. Seasongood, and, on learning that the car had been taken out without the owner's permission, held Hanrahan. Shortly afterward Patrolman Powell noticed a large touring car stalled at Broadway and 107th Street. William Blair, a garage employe, was working over it and Miss Elsing sat at the wheel. Patrolman Powell recognized the car from the description that had been sent out, and arrested her.

In court, Mr. Seasongood refused to make a complaint against Hanrahan, and he was set free. Miss Elsing protested that she had no intention of stealing the auto.

BROKE LAW TO SAVE CAT.

Veterinarian, Called to Attend Sick Feline, Arrested for Speeding.

Christian Rohrer, a veterinarian, of 128 West Fifty-third Street, an employe of the State Agricultural Department, pleaded in the West Side Court yesterday that he drove his automobile along Riverside Drive at the rate of twenty-eight miles an hour because he was on his way to attend a sick cat.

"You should not hurry to attend a cat that has nine lives," said Magistrate Herbert. "Since your speeding endangered human beings with but one life, you are fined $25."

Rohrer paid the fine.

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Scientific Opinion the World Over

is unanimous that caffeine and tannin, the poisonous drugs in tea and coffee, should not be used unless as medicines under the directions of a doctor.

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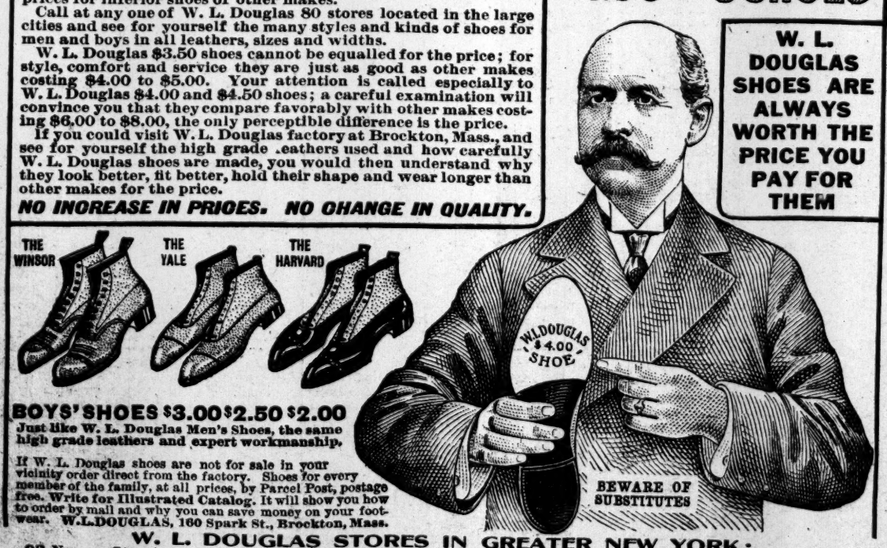

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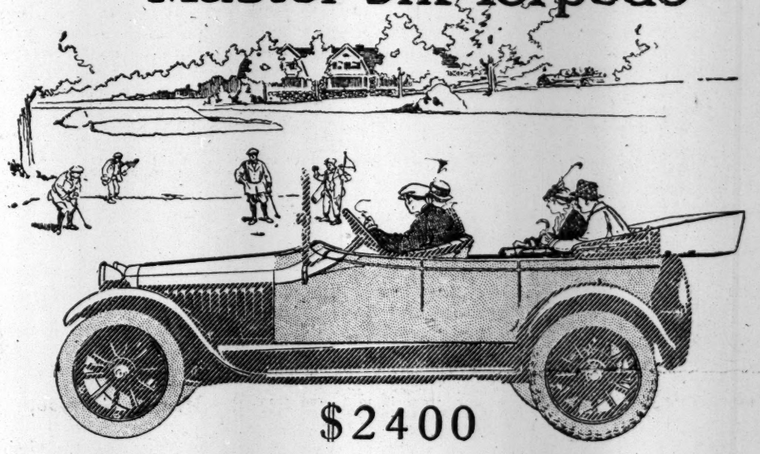

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1914.

SOMETHING NEW IN CAMPAIGNS.

There has never been a campaign like the one now ended. It is not that there has been "apathy," or lack of interest; that has happened before, and there is probably less of it now in reality than in some other campaigns, such as that of 1892, where there seemed to be great excitement. The registration was not abnormally low, and evidently men have made up their minds on candidates and issues just as positively and for as good reasons as ever.

But the War of the Ten Nations has overshadowed it. The cloud that hangs over the world insured, for the first time in our history, a cold, appraising attitude among the voters. All attempts to create partisan excitement, the old hurrah-boys atmosphere, failed. No venom has been shown except by the candidates, and by only a few of them. A man just returned from a visit to several up-State cities said that he had seen only two campaign banners and no red fire or brass bands. Men did not discuss the issues excitedly on street corners and in barrooms, but made up their minds coolly about them at home over their newspapers.

This is why, despite all their predictions, the politicians are at sea, and it explains the fear privately admitted in both camps. There are none of the usual signs. There is no peg to hang a conclusion on. They do not know how the people in their own districts are going to vote, for they have not even heard them talk. Yet we should think such a campaign would favor the chances of GOV. GLYNN, for he has made a cool, business-like appeal to voters on State issues, while Mr. WHITMAN has run away from the questions Mr. GLYNN has put forward. Mr. WHITMAN has conducted a campaign in the old-fashioned way, abusing his opponent, seeking to arouse a dark suspicion and appealing to prejudices which for the moment are dormant. He has not struck in the key to which the regular mind just now is attuned, and the result is shown in his comparatively unresponsive audiences. The old tune was always good enough to play, it will be good enough some day, but it is not the tune for today, while this great scourge of war hangs over us.

We should think, too, that with the public mind unquestionably disposed to put no obstacles in the way of President WILSON, or to do anything likely to impair his standing with foreign nations in view of the figure he is likely to be called upon to play before the war is over, the character of the campaign should favor Mr. GERARD'S election as Senator and the election of a Democratic House. No one wants to have it go out in Europe that the President has been rebuked and discredited by his own people; he will need every inch of his prestige when the time comes. In an ordinary campaign this consideration might be lost sight of in the shouts, the red fire, and the appeals to passion; but nothing has tended to obscure it in this campaign.

GUTIERREZ TO THE FRONT.

Having accepted the conditional resignations of CARRANZA and VILLA, the convention of Governors and Generals at Aguascalientes has appointed EULALIO GUTIERREZ Provisional President of the republic for twenty days. The need of a "Who's Who in Mexico" has become imperative. Though Gen. GUTIERREZ took an active part in the war against HUERTA, little has been heard about him here. He may be for all that the very man to bring order out of chaos. It is also reported that the convention has appointed VILLA Provisional Secretary of War, so that he will be in charge of all the military forces. In any other country this would be regarded as a dangerous proceeding, as a War Secretary who does not owe his appointment to the President might be inclined to take the law in his own hands. It is needless to say that the Constitution has not been regarded in this proceeding, but it has been ignored since the triumph of the so-called Constitutional Revolution.

CARRANZA, it seems, started yesterday to explore the Toltec pyramids at Teotahuacan, which probably he has hitherto neglected to visit just as New Yorkers neglect to visit the Statue of Liberty and the Aquarium. Anyhow, at latest advices the deposed First Chief was at least thirty miles away from any peril that may abide in the capital and well on his way to Vera Cruz, where he may meet the Belgian Ambassador whom he so rudely treated last week.

It cannot be said that the latest news from Mexico is immediately reassuring, but the convention has undoubtedly taken itself seriously and accomplished something, though twenty days is a short time in which to quiet a disturbed country. The appointment of a Provisional President capable of forming an effective temporary Government to restore order while preparations are making for a new election is the first essential. The banishment of VILLA was not desired by anybody except CARRANZA, and if that discomfited leader now goes into exile, along with so many other patriots who have tried to help their afflicted country and gratify their own ambition since the Fall of 1910, he does so by his own choice. No tears can be shed over the political fate of CARRANZA. He had the situation in his hands, but his empty pomposity and childish intolerance have had the inevitable result.

TURKEY'S WAR.

Turkey's way both of getting into the war and of trying to get out of it is unique. She began war upon Russia by firing on the ships and bombarding the ports of that Power, with which she was quite at peace, with which she had no cause of quarrel, and between which and herself there was no pending question giving rise to diplomatic interchanges such as by their progress, and particularly by their suspension, form the usual prelude to war. But Turkey was at once informed that she could not go to war with Russia without making war also upon England and France. The Allies were resolved to stand together. The Ambassadors of the three allied Powers then demanded their passports.

Thereupon Turkey reconsiders. The Grand Vizier apologizes for hostile acts of the fleet in the Black Sea and Turkey's war may be over. At least, that is the present status. It will probably be found that the hostilities against Russia were not formally authorized by the Government. Assuredly there are two parties in Turkey, and the opponents of war may yet prove to be the stronger. The conclusion has been general that the move against Russia was brought about by German influence. The two German warships, Goeben and Breslau, that fled from the Mediterranean and were transferred nominally at least to Turkish ownership, are reported to be still under the command of German officers. There have been many German officers in the Turkish Army and the Turkish Navy. The cable brought the report yesterday that Germany had made a war loan of $50,000,000 to Turkey. What foundation there is for these various reports of German influence and persuasion in Constantinople remains to be disclosed, but in the circumstances the demand of the Allies that Turkey shall free herself from German influence is justifiable.

It has been reported that Petrograd was well pleased at Turkey's hostile act, as it was felt that at the end of the war the Turks would be driven out of Europe and Russia would at last secure her long-sought access to the waters of the Mediterranean. That may have been the feeling in irresponsible quarters, but it will be better for Russia and for the Allies if Turkey remains neutral. They have a mighty task before them in overcoming the forces of Germany and Austria. There will be glory enough in that, without the added but not very considerable credit of whipping Turkey, too. Besides, the war is, in its present dimensions, as big as the world wants to see. With Turkey out of it there would be much greater probability that Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, and Rumania would also be able to hold aloof. The fewer the warring Powers, the shorter the war.

THE LONG BALLOT.

The ballots which the voter in New York City will receive and on which he will be expected to record his choice for sixteen officers of more or less importance will contain, one eighty-nine names and the other at least fifty-four names, and it is by no means as big or baffling a ballot as we sometimes have. In reckoning the chances of a voter making a reasonable choice in this extensive collection we may put to one side the ballot for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. This is submitted after a long interval, and there has not yet been invented any mode of election superior to the direct choice of delegates at large for the State and of delegates for each Senatorial District. We shall be pretty sure to get a fairly representative body of fairly able men, with enough material for leadership to assure a reasonably good Constitution. That is about all, under the best conditions, that we are entitled to hope for. We may also put aside the consideration of candidates for legislative offices. They are properly chosen by direct ballot, and though the work of the Legislature may well be reorganized and improved, there is no prospect of any serious change in the selection of its members.

But if we examine the so-called State ballot we find that there are thirty-two candidates for five offices that might be and ought to be filled by appointment. The offices are those of Secretary of State, who has very little responsibility; Controller, whose position is far less important than that of the United States Secretary of the Treasury; Treasurer, a still less important officer; Attorney General and State Engineer and Surveyor. Except the candidates for State Engineer, the names put forward for all these offices are relatively unknown save to a very small proportion of the voters of the State. Of these voters there must be a still smaller number who are able to pass more than a vague general judgment on the qualifications for these five places. Even if information regarding them were attainable we ask any one of our readers, when he gets home this evening, to try and recall the names of the men he voted for for these offices, the names of their chief competitors, and specifically why he chose the one set and rejected the other. It will be a good object lesson in the working of the suffrage and in the need and usefulness of a short ballot.

SENATOR ROOT AND JUDGE CULLEN.

We renew our suggestion that before going to the polls the voters today prepare a list of fifteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention and three district delegates, picking out the best names they can find among the nominees of all parties, and use this list for their guidance in marking the official ballot. The work of the Constitutional Convention will be very important. It ought to be intrusted only to men well qualified for such a task. In the few minutes that the voter remains in the booth there is insufficient time for a deliberate, intelligent choice. Time should be taken and sound judgment exercised.

We again urge upon the voters of all parties that to whatever other candidates they may give their vote they should certainly vote for Judge CULLEN and Senator ROOT. The wisdom, the great knowledge of Constitutional Law and the practical judgment of these experienced men will be of inestimable value in the deliberations of the convention.

INVESTORS AS RAILWAY RATE REGULATORS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission may fancy that it has the power to regulate rates, and the shippers may fancy that if they can hold the ear of the Commission they may regulate rates. Both shippers and Commissioners exercise their powers in the first instance only. The last word on rates rests with the silent class, which thinks rather than talks, and which acts as silently and surely as it thinks. It matters nothing how nearly ideal may be the regulation of rates by the Commission. It matters not at all how well the Commission's acts suit the shippers, whose counsel is so prominent in the proceedings. The rates may be perfection in these respects, but if they offend the investing class they cannot be permanent. There is no argument before investors, and there is no appeal from their decision. If the securities of the railways fall in the market, it is a sure sign of starvation for the railways, and a worse thing for the shippers than any rates which are possible.

That is exactly what has happened. Railway securities have fallen in the estimation of discriminating investors. One sure sign of it is the replacement of railway securities in the holdings of national banks. Another sign is the testimony of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, in his letter to the President, published in yesterday's TIMES. In his own words: "Personally, I have no financial interest in railway securities. Watching the course of events and legislation, I long since ceased to feel confidence in them." He sold out because he foresaw what is now here. That was the course of action of a man who has been a Commissioner of railways for many years; a railway Director for other years; a man of inherited wealth and of training in the selection of investments; a man who in many relationships, such as that of Overseer of Harvard University, is influential regarding the investments of many others than himself. No doubt the Commission thinks him as wrong as he thinks the Commission. But the purpose of this comment is to show how superior his position is to that of the Commission.

He and his class have the final word, and the power of absolute veto over whatever action the Commission takes, good or bad. But the Commission cannot reach him and his class in any way. They buy and they sell on their judgment alone, and there is no power which can control them. They are exercising this privilege, and the regulation of railway rates in the recent manner is doomed. The country must have railways and cannot get them because the Commission affronts the investing class. It is the last word, and the decisive one. The Commission is helpless before a power which is uncontrollable by legislators or the courts, still less by the Commission.

THE GREATEST OF THESE IS CHARITY.

Certainly the prompt aid offered to the literally starving non-combatants of Belgium, and the Rockefeller Foundation's plan to devote "millions" to all non-combatants, of whatever nation, who can be reached, is a new and impressive example of the scope reached in the business of philanthropy in our country, and, indeed, in the world. It is to be noted that this marvelous and unprecedented enterprise of humanity is conceived and is to be carried out in a systematic, scientific, and entirely practical manner. It is as far as can be imagined from the ordinary impulse of vague benevolence yielded to without forethought and carried out in haphazard generosity.

Ample funds have been provided. An active, continuous, and permanent organization has been effected. Ample precaution is taken against waste or miscarriage. The initial act in the work—the relief of the Belgian sufferers—proceeds with the celerity, the exactness, and the adequacy that characterize the work of a great industrial concern. For the later and still more extensive operations of the Foundation a system of investigation, planning, and execution is established that will assure the greatest efficiency with the least possible cost of time or means. The task assumes the proportions of an international undertaking, and, so far as can now be judged, it will have the co-operation of all the Governments concerned. The spirit thus expressed and carried out is a product of modern times and to a certain extent, we may say, with pardonable pride, of American conditions.

We cannot say that this spirit is peculiar to America, for it has been manifested, its precious seed has been planted, and its rich fruit garnered in other lands. But in our own land certain conditions have promoted it. First there is the unprecedented number and extent of great fortunes here, the product of the comparatively rapid development of resources unequaled in richness and variety. Second, there is the fact that among the possible uses of wealth in America what we have called the business of philanthropy offers the greatest and most inspiring attractions to possessors who can appreciate them. Honors cannot be purchased in any marked degree in the United States. Social ambition has a limited and fluctuating field. Mere lavish display furnishes to wealth but a barren and narrow field. Great hereditary estates can be established only with infinite difficulty and confer no considerable prestige.

But philanthropy, as a carefully planned and permanent use for wealth, offers incalculable scope not merely for humane activity but for the exercise of the energies and the talents of the investor and administrator. This latest instance of its pursuit is on a world-wide scale, and will draw world-wide attention. But only in its scale does it differ from the work which the Rockefeller Foundation has so wisely and thoroughly conceived and prepared.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Accident" Hardly the Word.

Exactly how and why Sunday's grade crossing accident near Haverstraw happened will probably never be known. If one were to judge from the facts as observed by the only witnesses now available—those on the train that ran the automobile down—the instant killing of three persons and the infliction of terrible injuries on another were the result of an utterly reckless taking of chances in an attempt to avoid the few seconds' delay that a reasonable regard for safety would have dictated.

This theory of the slaughter is accepted with reluctance, however, as Dr. WEST, the driver of the car, was a man of intelligence and character, and his companions were members of his immediate family, for whose lives he would naturally have shown even more of consideration than for his own. Yet in broad daylight he turned in front of a rapidly moving train beside which he had been running along a parallel country road for half a mile, thus doing something which would be expected only of a party of wild "joy riders," such as this one certainly was not.

It has been suggested that the doctor did intend to slow down, or even to stop, but by mistake pressed his accelerator instead of his brake. But that is a possibility too remote for the serious consideration of anybody familiar with the details of automobile construction. A far more plausible explanation—if that term can be applied to what is only a guess—is that Dr. WEST came unexpectedly upon the turn in the highway that carried it across the railway track, and was moving, when he reached it, at such speed that, with no opportunity for deliberation, he had to choose between two dangers. Both were serious, but one—that of overturning the car if he moved onward in a straight line—gave the certainty of disaster, while the alternative course at least delayed the disaster for an instant and therefore was instinctively selected.

Whatever the truth, the lesson remains the same—an amount of care that should have been taken, that every driver of an automobile can take if he will, was not taken and the deaths followed. In other words, the accident, like every other that ever occurred at a grade crossing, was distinctly of the sort called avoidable and involved a large element of contributory negligence.

Cost of Safety from Fire.

Our curiosity, and presumably that of many others, as to the cost of building a house in such a way that a dinner party in one of its rooms need not be disturbed by a brisk fire burning in another is met with definite information contained in a letter sent to THE TIMES by HENRY B. HEBTS, the architect.

Ex-Fire Chief CROKER'S dwelling, Mr. HEBTS writes, besides being absolutely fireproof, has other superiorities. It is also proof against rats and smaller game, no dampness affects it except such as blows through open windows in the shape of fog, it is warmer in Winter and cooler in Summer than any house not of similar construction, and it is kept clean with much less work. Its cost was 40 cents a cubic foot, which is declared to be not materially greater than that of ordinary brick or stucco houses ranking with it in decorations, equipment, and conveniences.

As compared with houses otherwise similar, but built of wood in the common way, this one cost about 40 per cent. more. The advance over the usual brick-and-frame house was about 20 per cent., while the house of stucco on tile as built in general practice costs within 15 or 17 per cent. as much.

Considering that a house like Mr. CROKER'S needs no insurance, and that its owner, besides incurring no danger to life in it, will never suffer the loss and trouble which fire causes even to the "fully insured," these increments of expenditure do not seem either unreasonable or prohibitive. The general adoption of like or similar construction would work a wonderful diminution in this country's annual losses by fire, the total of which is now both colossal and disgraceful and which form a drain upon its resources not at all lessened by insurance except in the sense that the losses are widely distributed.

At Present He Is With Us!

When a man who writes to a paper is of a nature so retiring that he does not sign his name to his letter, it can be taken for granted that his modesty would suffer if any publicity were given to the subject of his communication. Therefore, as our earnest and constant effort is to avoid the giving of pain to anybody, we will not tell what one anonymous letter received yesterday was about, but we do venture to reveal that the substitute for a signature was "A Reader of THE TIMES—for the Present."

That, now, so far as memory serves, besides being highly interesting, is quite new as the description of a subscriber's status with relation to his newspaper. The man who writes to stop his paper because of something it has done or hasn't done is a familiar figure in the mails of every office. Familiar, too, is the fact that he and his class never have the slightest effect on circulation—a phenomenon from which various deductions might be drawn if it were necessary to do so. But to have a reader tell us that only "at present" can we count on his support and countenance is disquieting, because it is so difficult to decide whether we can in fair safety continue along chosen lines or whether it will be necessary to select others or lose him.

We can at least hope that the toleration of this particular correspondent will persist. He has a grievance, but that is the common human lot, and he would have to stop more than his paper to escape from it.

A Weapon Against Submarines.

Anybody who has ever seen the trouble that can be made for a steamship when a rope, even though not very long or very large, gets tangled in its propeller, will wonder what happened to the submarine, presumably German, that was reported in yesterday's dispatches as having run foul of a fishnet off the Dutch coast.

No craft, probably, has a "margin of safety" quite as small as does the submarine, and hardly anything can happen to it that does not produce consequences serious or fatal. Now, the nets used in deep-sea fishing are large, strong, and heavy, but they do not cost much, as war expenditures go, and the little incident described all too briefly in the cable news seemingly suggests a convenient and effective means of reducing these much-dreaded little assassins to helplessness.

With a net once around her organ of propulsion, a submarine would either remain permanently under water, which would be bad for her crew, or she would have to rise to the surface and remain there for a considerable time, within sight of hostile marksmen, and that, too, would be attended with most positive inconveniences.

ALL GERMANY UNITED.

But Her People Did Not Seek War, Writes Prof. Baginsky.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is an abstract of a letter received by me from Prof. Adolph Baginsky, who is the editor of the Archives of Diseases of Children, and also professor of the University of Berlin and the Director of the Kaiser and Kaiserin Frederick Hospital in Berlin:

If ever there was a people that loved and cherished peace and wished to make peace its supreme treasure, it was the people of Germany, which grew up and flourished under peace. But we were veritably overwhelmed with this war, in most ruthless fashion. If Germany had desired war, it could have gone into it much more comfortably and with the finest prospects of success ten years ago. At that time France and Russia were not yet prepared for war, and it would have been an easy matter for Germany to overthrow them individually or together. But there was not the faintest idea of that in Germany. And just as little did it entertain such an idea toward England, although England at that time irritated and challenged us by its policy of preventing the building up of our fleet. But Germany endured all this in patience.

Had it followed a policy of Bismarck's time, then perhaps such insults to Germany and Germany's citizens would not have been endured. No! We loved and strove for peace alone and paid no attention to the French and English, who could not understand that the Germans were taking away their trade because they did not compete successfully. It was only after the hostile powers, in carrying out the policy of the late King Edward to surround Germany with hostile allies; only after France, in her morbid moromania of "revanche" to regain Alsace-Lorraine, joined England in together bribing Russia by paying her large monetary subsidies—only then was the war sealed. Then it had to come, because the ruthless wills of these three nations demanded it. All that followed was merely the opportunity they sought.

Our people are full of vigor, through and through; full of courage. Indeed, among us all are soldiers! You ought to see the young and old of our people, with what courage and song and ringing music they march out! Now, after the war has been forced upon us our enemies shall recognize what it means to start trouble with Germany. Among us all parties have disappeared.

No one seeks to conceal for a moment the heavy task that this involves, and we do not expect to win an unbroken succession of victories. That is manifestly impossible in a campaign spread out over such a vast front. But what shall we think or say of these victories of journalists, sung out the ears of the world, without a word of truth?

The Prussians have beaten the Russians in two bloody battles, destroying an army of nearly 100,000 men in the Masurian swamps, yet, in the face of that, papers speak of "threatening Berlin." If it were not so sad, it were a matter to cause laughter.

LOUIS FISCHER.

New York, Oct. 28, 1914.

SEES HYPOCRISY IN TEUTON SUPERIORITY.

Mr. Chesterton Regards the Prussian Point of View as a Case of Philosophic Sulks.

By GILBERT K. CHESTERTON.

In considering the Prussian point of view we have been considering what seems to be mainly a mental limitation—a kind of knot in the brain. Toward the problem of Slav population, of English colonization, of French armies, and of reinforcements it shows the same strange philosophic sulks. So far as I can follow it, it seems to amount to saying, "It is very wrong that you should be superior to me, because I am superior to you." The spokesman of this system seems to have a curious capacity for concentrating this entanglement or contradiction sometimes into a single paragraph, or even a single sentence. I have already referred to the German Emperor's celebrated suggestion that in order to avert the peril of Hunnishness we should all become Huns. A much stronger instance is his more recent order to his troops touching the war in Northern France. As most people know, his words ran: "It is my royal and imperial command that you concentrate your energies, for the immediate present, upon one single purpose, and that is that you address all your skill and all the valor of my soldiers to exterminate first the treacherous English and to walk over Gen. French's contemptible little army." The rudeness of the remark an Englishman can afford to pass over. What I am interested in is the mentality. the train of thought that can manage to entangle itself even in so brief a space. If French's little army is contemptible if would seem clear that all the skill and valor of the German Army had better not be concentrated on it, but on the larger and less contemptible Allies. If all the skill and valor of the German Army are concentrated on it it is not being treated as contemptible. But the Prussian rhetorician had two incompatible sentiments in his mind, and he insisted on saying them both at once. He wanted to think of an English Army as a small thing; but he also wanted to think of an English defeat as a big thing. He wanted to exult, at the same moment, in the utter weakness of the British nation in their attack and the supreme skill and valor of the Germans in repelling such an attack. Somehow it must be made a common and obvious cause for England and yet a daring and unexpected triumph for Germany. In trying to express these contradictory conceptions simultaneously he got rather mixed. Therefore he bade Germania fill all her vales and mountains with the dying groans of this almost invisible earwig, and let the impure blood of this cockroach redden the Rhine down to the sea.

But it would be unfair to base the criticism on the utterance of any accidental and hereditary Prince; and it is quite equally clear in the case of the philosophers who have been held up to us, even in England, as the very prophets of progress. And in nothing is it shown more sharply than in the curious, confused talk about race, and especially about the Teutonic race. Prof. Harnack and similar people are reproaching us, I understand, for having broken "the bond of Teutonism"—a bond which the Prussians have strictly observed, both in breach and observance. We note it in their open annexation of lands wholly inhabited by negroes, such as Denmark. We note it equally in their instant and joyful recognition of the flaxen hair and light blue eyes of the Turks. But it is still the abstract principle of Prof. Harnack which interests me most, and in following it I have the same complexity of inquiry, but the same simplicity of result. Comparing the professor's concern about "Teutonism" with his unconcern about Belgium, I can only reach the following result: "A man need not keep a promise he has made. But a man must keep a promise he has not made." There certainly was a treaty binding Britain to Belgium, if it was only a scrap of paper. If there was any treaty binding Britain with Teutonism it is, to say the least of it, a poor scrap of waste paper. Here again the pedants under consideration exhibit the illogical perversity that makes the brain reel. There is obligation and there is no obligation; sometimes it appears that Germany and England must keep faith with each other; sometimes that Germany need not keep faith with anybody and anything; sometimes that we, alone among European peoples, are almost entitled to be Germans; sometimes that besides us Russians and Frenchmen almost rise to a Germanic loveliness of character. But through all there is, hazy but not hypocritical, this sense of some common Teutonism.

Prof. Haeckel, another of the witnesses raised up against us, attained to some celebrity at one time through proving the remarkable resemblance between two different things by printing duplicate pictures of the same thing. Prof. Haeckel's contribution to biology, in this case, was exactly like Prof. Harnack's contribution to ethnology. Prof. Harnack knows what a German is like. When he wants to imagine what an Englishman is like he simply photographs the same German over again. In both cases there is probably sincerity, as well as simplicity. Haeckel was so certain that the species illustrated in embryo really are closely related and linked up that it seemed to him a small thing to simplify it by mere repetition. Harnack is so certain that the German and Englishman are almost alike that he really risks the generalization that they are exactly alike. He photographs, so to speak, the same fair and foolish face twice over, and calls it a remarkable resemblance between cousins. Thus he can prove the existence of Teutonism just about as conclusively as Haeckel has proved the more tenable proposition of the non-existence of God.

Now, the German and the Englishman are not in the least alike—except in the sense that neither of them are negroes. They are, in everything good and evil, more unlike than any other two men we can take at random from the great European family. They are opposite from the roots of their history—nay, of their geography. It is an understatement to call British insular. Britain is not only an island, but an island slashed by the sea till it nearly splits into three islands, and even the midlands can almost smell the salt. Germany is a powerful, beautiful, and fertile inland country, which can only find the sea by one or two twisted and narrow paths, as people find a subterranean lake. Thus the British Navy is really national because it is natural. It has cohered out of hundreds of accidental adventures of ships and shipmen before Chaucer's time and after it. But the German Navy is an artificial thing, as artificial as a constructed Alp would be in England. William II. has simply copied the British Navy, as Frederick II. copied the French Army, and this Japanese or antilike assiduity in imitation is one of the hundred qualities which the Germans have and the English markedly have not. There are other German superiorities which are very much superior. The one or two really jolly things that the Germans have got are precisely the things which the English haven't got, notably a real habit of popular music and of the ancient songs of the people; not merely spreading from the towns or caught from the professionals. In this the Germans rather resemble the Welsh, though heaven knows what becomes of Teutonism if they do. But the difference between the Germans and the English goes deeper than all these signs of it. They differ more than any other two Europeans in the normal posture of the mind.

Above all, they differ in what is the most English of all English traits—that shame which the French may be right in calling "the bad shame," for it is certainly mixed up with pride and suspicion, the upshot of which we call shyness. Even an Englishman's rudeness is often rooted in his being embarrassed. But a German's rudeness is rooted in his never being embarrassed. He eats and makes love noisily. He never feels a speech or a song or a sermon or a large meal to be what the English call "out of place" in particular circumstances. When Germans are patriotic and religious they have no reactions against patriotism and religion, as have the English and the French. Nay, the mistake of Germany in the modern disaster largely arose from the facts that she thought England was simple, when England is very subtle. She thought that because our politics have become largely financial they had become wholly financial; that because our aristocrats had become pretty cynical they had become entirely corrupt. They could not seize the subtlety by which a rather used-up English gentleman might sell a coronet when he could not sell a fortress; might lower the public standards and yet refuse to lower the flag. In short, the Germans are quite sure that they understand us entirely because they do not understand us at all. Possibly, if they began to understand us they might hate us even more, but I would rather be hated for some small but real reason than pursued with love on account of all kinds of qualities which I do not possess and which I do not desire. And when the Germans get their first genuine glimpses of what modern England is like they will discover that England has a very broken, belated, and inadequate sense of having an obligation to Europe; but no sort of sense whatever of having any obligation to Teutonism.

This is the last and strongest of the Prussian qualities we have here considered. There is in stupidity of this sort a strange, slippery strength, because it can be met only outside rules, but outside reason. Really common sense, one would suppose, must see that he is contradicting himself has a great advantage in controversy, though the advantage breaks down when he tries to reduce it to simple addition, to chess—or to the game called war. It is the same with the stupidity of the one-sided kinship. The drunkard who is quite certain that a total stranger is his long-lost brother has a great advantage until it comes to matters of detail. "We must have chaos within," said Nietzsche, "that we may give birth to a dancing star." And above all, an actual itch for tyranny and interference, the devil which everywhere torments the idle and the proud. To these must be added a certain mental shapelessness, which can expand or contract without reference to reason or record—a potential infinity of excuses. If the English had been on the German side the German professors would have noted what irresistible energies had evolved the Teutons. As the English are on the other side, the German professors will say that these Teutons were not sufficiently evolved; or they will say they were just sufficiently evolved to show that they were not Teutons. Probably they will say both. But the truth is that all that they call evolution should rather be called evasion. They tell us they are opening windows of enlightenment and doors of progress. The truth is that they are breaking up the whole house of the human intellect that they may abscond in any direction. There is an ominous and almost monstrous parallel between the position of their overrated philosophers and of their comparatively underrated soldiers. For what their professors call roads of progress are really routes of escape.

CULTURE.

Is No More Kindly to Genius in Germany Than Elsewhere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With more than pardonable pride Germany and Austria point to their musical achievements. The world is surely indebted to those two nations for some of the proudest and most glorious names in the melodic art. But when the Germans today vaunt their superior culture and derogate the outpourings of other peoples it is entirely proper to examine their title somewhat attentively. If Germany (I include German Austria) is and was the greatest exponent of true culture, it stands to reason that the Germans should be the first to recognize genius, and to reward it according to its merits. That barbarians like the English and the French permit their poets and musicians to starve is, of course, to be expected, but we are led to believe that German culture is of an entirely different material.

For instance, the man who bears what is doubtless the greatest name in pure music, Beethoven, was in such distressed circumstances toward the close of his career that he gratefully accepted the charity bestowed upon him by the London (sic) Philharmonic Society. Mozart, most mellifluous of composers, died in Salzburg a heartbroken young man, and was recompensed for "Don Juan," "Figaro," and "Magic Flute" by being allowed to occupy a pauper's grave. Schubert, sweetest of singers, whose songs are so pregnant with love and beauty and passion, literally starved to death. Gluck, father of modern opera, composed mediocrities in Vienna; it was only after a lengthy sojourn in Paris that he was enabled to give the world "Armide" and "Orfeo." The scene of Mendelssohn's greatest successes lay in London, which he visited ten times, while Meyerbeer did his greatest work in Paris. Handel went to England, and worked there during his entire career, while Haydn, who was also frequently in London, based two of his most important works, "Creation" and "Seasons," upon English libretti.

Of the tribulations of Wagner, of his incessant struggles for recognition, it is needless to speak. Curious, however, is it to reflect that his two stanchest supporters, the two who, out of Germany's millions, really recognized his transcending genius, were both addicted to madness. King Ludwig killed himself in Starnberger See, near Munich, while Nietzsche, (afterward his bitter enemy,) passed away in an insane asylum.

The point I am trying to make is merely this: If Germans really are so much more cultured than other people, why, in the name of heaven, do they allow their great men to starve, and in a later generation glorify themselves because these poor, neglected ones happened to be of their own nation?

WILLIAM B. KAHN.

New York, Oct. 29, 1914.

Atrocities—A German View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to reply to the letter of your correspondent signed "American Lawyer." While my sentiments are not with the Allies I feel for Belgium just as much as he does, but if he will refer to the last part of Dr. Burgess's article he will find (and we all know it) that Belgium had the choice of avoiding the present situation. This talk about her injured honor, &c., at so tremendous a sacrifice is ill-advised.

Furthermore, I wish to call attention to the fact that the Germans are conducting a war, which means, ever since the world existed, the burning of villages and wrecking things in general. That is all the Germans are doing. They are not committing the atrocities that the Allies would like us to believe.

I am not writing this to belittle the crime in Belgium, but simply to say that if "American Lawyer" thinks the Germans take pleasure in what they are doing he is very much mistaken. Unfortunately, European conditions demanded it, and what the Germans are doing in Belgium is nothing compared to what the Russian Cossacks are doing to the Germans in East Prussia.

R. W. HAINES.

New York, Nov. 2, 1914.

Dr. Butler's Views on the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several times recently the statement has appeared in print and in dispatches from Europe that President Butler of Columbia University has, either in a letter addressed to the Paris paper Le Temps or otherwise, expressed views in relation to the conduct of the present war and in criticism of the efforts made to influence American opinion in behalf of the one or another of the belligerents.

Permit me to say that President Butler has neither made any such public expressions himself nor has he authorized them.

HENRY S. HASKELL,
Assistant to the Director, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

New York, Nov. 2, 1914.

WHAT'S WRONG IN GERMANY.

And How Some Men of German Descent Feel About This War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Frank Seggebruch, says: "Mere assertions do not prove anything, nor do they convince anybody." This is why Mr. Seggebruch's letter is unconvincing. He should read the article in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Oct. 25, by James M. Beck, and then he will have the facts that are upon record.

I am of German descent, and I am proud of it, my grandfather being Consul General for Saxony and Baden to the United States for fifty years, and Prussian Minister to the United States for one year, and my father being Vice Consul for twenty-five years. One of my uncles, now deceased, was Baron von der Heydt, son of the Prussian Minister of Finance during the Franco-Prussian War. Another of my uncles was Gen. von Winterfeldt, who acted as Fluegel Adjutant to the father of the present Kaiser, and who at one time commanded the Kaiser's guard troops around Berlin. I have four first cousins, all officers in the German Army, in the present war, and about half a dozen second cousins. I, therefore, cannot be said to be prejudiced against the Germans, though proud to be a born American myself, and my family has always mixed in the highest society in the Fatherland. But my sense of justice leads me, as it does, to my knowledge, many other descendants of Germany in this country, to denounce the Kaiser and his system of militarism.

Any person who has lived in Germany, and is not merely carried away by his imagination, knows what are the real conditions there today. He knows that the Germans of the middle classes are merely slaves and that the upper classes rule with the iron hand of the Middle Ages. Will Mr. Seggebruch deny that, before the war, if a German dared to criticise the administration he would be put into jail? Will Mr. Seggebruch deny that a man must serve in the German Army whether he will or not? Will Mr. Seggebruch deny that a common soldier cannot rise above the rank of a non-commissioned officer in the German Army? Will Mr. Seggebruch deny that the German officer treats his soldiers more like dogs than human beings? I myself have often seen an officer strike a soldier upon the back with his sword for no greater offense than getting the parade step wrong.

Will Mr. Seggebruch deny that many of the German soldiers hate their officers? If they did not hate their officers, why should so many German officers be found shot in the back on the field of battle? My uncle, Gen. von Winterfeldt, who was through the Franco-Prussian War and ought to have known, told me often that many German officers during that war were found shot in the back, and that the only theory was that they had been shot by their own men. Will Mr. Seggebruch deny that the German public has no voice whatever in the foreign policy and administration of the Fatherland? If he does deny it, he knows nothing about the German administration. The upper classes—and in Germany this class represents militarism—in Germany, as in Russia, Austria, and other absolute monarchies, rule, and they alone rule. They have more rights today than they used to have, because the systems in such countries as Germany, Austria, and Russia, being more consolidated, are the more powerful. It is the policy to give the people in these countries every right that is not vital to the ruling classes, but should the commoner infringe upon such a vital right the system crushes him.

No, Mr. Seggebruch, you may speak for yourself, but you do not voice the sentiment of some thinking Germans in this country. I look for the defeat of the Kaiser and his caste of militarism, for in it I foresee a German Republic wherein the least German will have rights equal to the highest.

F. L. SCHMIDT, Jr.

New York, Oct. 31, 1914.

The C. B. L. Not in Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper Monday morning on Page 5, Column 2, contains a statement that "members of the Catholic Benevolent Legion called at Mr. Whitman's rooms," &c. On behalf of the Catholic Benevolent Legion we wish to correct the impression that any of the members would so far forget duty and propriety as to visit political headquarters of any candidate with a view to permitting him to advertise their support. The Catholic Benevolent Legion is purely a business fraternal insurance organization. It takes no part in politics and would repudiate the effort of any candidate, or of any member of our organization, to make it appear that the Catholic Benevolent Legion can be used for political purposes. As citizens we select our candidates in the same manner as other citizens, but we do not permit ourselves as an organization to be exploited in behalf of any political candidate.

CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION.
Roderick J. Kennedy, (Chairman,) District Deputy, District No. 3, Manhattan.
John J. Flynn, District Secretary, Manhattan.
C. Keenan, State President, C. B. L.
John E. Dunn, Supreme Secretary

ELSIE FERGUSON SEEN IN 'OUTCAST'

She Gives a Skillful Performance in an Interesting Play at the Lyceum.

BY HUBERT HENRY DAVIES

His Latest Work Is a Sincere and Cheerless Study of a Pretty Pariah.

OUTCAST, a play in four acts, by Hubert Henry Davies. With Elsie Ferguson. At the Lyceum Theatre.

Geoffrey.....Charles Cherry
Hugh.....Warburton Gamble
Tony.....J. Woodall Birde
Taylor.....Leslie Palmer
Miriam.....Elsie Ferguson
Valentine.....Marguerite Leslie
Nelly.....Anne Meredith
Maid.....Neil Compton

With the advantage of Elsie Ferguson's able and sincere performance in the rôle from which the play takes its title, "Outcast" was produced for the first time in this country last evening at the Lyceum Theatre. It is a piece in four acts, by Hubert Henry Davies, the English playwright, who is best known in New York as the author of the charming "Cousin Kate." This latest work of his was written with the knowledge that it was to serve to bring Ethel Levey from her secure place in the music halls of London to the more ambitious stage of Wyndham's Theatre. It was produced there in early September with Gerald Du Maurier in the rôle which, at the Lyceum, falls to Charles Cherry.

"Outcast" is a four-act study of the ways of a man with a mistress. It is a sympathetic but entirely dispassionate and unsentimental exploration into the cruel problem of the woman pariah. Like countless playwrights before him, Mr. Davies elects to lead his characters down a lane from which he knows there is no turning. For his own play he elects none of the traditional methods of escape, and if, when 11 o'clock comes, he climbs the fence, he at least does not pretend that he has found a real way out. He presents an ancient question. He does not pretend to answer it, but simply leaves it with the implication that there is no answer.

His play is sincere, straightforward, intelligent, unaffected. That is why it is interesting from first to last. Also, that is why it is cheerless.

The outcast in "Outcast" is Miriam, a cheerful, somewhat philosophic, and quite uncomplaining girl of the London streets. Chance brings her to the door of Geoffrey's flat at a time when he is busily going to the devil with the aid of whiskey and drugs which he had sought for consolation when the woman he loved "chucked" him for a more advantageous match. The girl, recognizing, perhaps, a certain free masonry established between them by his utter misery, lends him a friendly arm. She covets, and he needs some one to take care of. They join hands as pals. They settle into the relation of man and mistress.

She falls deeply and miserably in love with him, and her suffering is due not so much to the fact that he will not marry her, though she is wistfully eager for that, but because she knows his tenderest feeling is for Valentine, the woman who had jilted him. It is Miriam's speechless woe which, in the end, shows Valentine not merely that Geoffrey cannot tear himself from this girl, but that she herself cannot tear herself from her devoted, inarticulate and quite uninteresting husband. So Valentine goes off with Hugh, and Geoffrey and Miriam set forth together for South America.

He offers her marriage in the casual manner of one offering something one does not value. But she will not have it that way. She has been reading the marriage service and it has added something to her social philosophy.

"Whether you think of marriage as religious or as just human," she observes slowly, "it's a pretty solemn business. It's for good women. It's their reward."

Thus Miriam. Whether this touch at the end was intended by Mr. Davies to be of high significance in its context and as an indication of his purpose, it is not actually of much significance, for there is nothing to suggest that it is an expression of anything more than a passing mood. It is Mr. Davies's disposition to study and picture moods that, while it provides him with interesting material, heightens the impression that "Outcast" is tiredness itself.

"Outcast" is also curiously and troublesomely lacking in what may be called filling. In his intellectual absorption in his main study it seems as though Mr. Davies had forgotten to add those little touches of atmospheric, incidentally amusing, the casual, the irrelevant, which may do nothing to push a story on its way, but which often serve to give succeeding scenes the light and shade, patchwork quality of life.

Miss Ferguson apparently does not seek to have the play seen in her shadow, but she meets to the full the demands of a varied and by no means easy role. Hers is a discreet, intelligent and artistic performance. It is apace with her marked progress in the theatre. Mr. Cherry is fully satisfactory in a part immeasurably better suited to him than the one in which he appeared at the same theatre two months ago.

Mr. Davies has not tried to make Geoffrey a hero and Mr. Cherry makes no furtive attempt to defeat the playwright's intentions. Miss Leslie is not blessed with a comfortable rôle. She is asked to present a portrait which Mr. Davies himself never finished.

But the play is essentially Miss Ferguson's. She is one of the reasons why it is interesting, for "Outcast" is decidedly that. It is also unpleasant. It could not honestly be anything else.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Thomas Blagden, r., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blagden of this city, and Miss Ethel Noyes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Noyes of Washington, D. C., is to take place at noon Saturday, Dec. 19, in St. John's Church, Washington. Their engagement was announced last June.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, who is well known here, is living at the Hotel Curzon in London, having closed her apartment in Paris at the beginning of the war. She is devoting much of her time to the relief of the Belgian refugees.

Mrs. Richard J. Lewis is to give a reception on the afternoon of Nov. 27 at her home, 118 West Seventy-sixth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Wealthy Albro Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. Drelincourt Martin are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at their home, 162 East Seventy-fourth Street. Mrs. Martin was formerly Miss Helen M. McLaughlin.

Lady Herbert of London, who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, at Newport, has returned to New York, joining Sir Arthur Herbert.

Mrs. George Alexander Brown of 1,185 Madison Avenue will give a luncheon at Sherry's on Dec. 1 for her débutante daughter, Miss M. Anne Brown.

A calico ball is to take place on Thursday evening, Nov. 12, at the Persian Garden, for the benefit of the committee of Mercy, of which August Belmont is the Treasurer. Francis W. Crowninshield is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the ball.

Among those who have taken boxes for the Pavlowa entertainment tonight for the benefit of the work of the Social Service Committee of the babies' ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital are Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. James A. Burden, jr., and Mrs. H. A. Alexander.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following plays started new weeks of their runs at the theatres last night: "The Battle Cry," at the Lyric Theatre; "The Highway of Life," at Wallack's Theatre; "Experience," at the Booth Theatre; "The Lilac Domino," at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre; "A Perfect Lady," at the Hudson Theatre; "Milady's Boudoir," at the Garrick Theatre; "Kick In," at the Longacre Theatre; "Diplomacy," at the Empire Theatre; "A Pair of Silk Stockings," at the Little Theatre; "Chin-Chin," at the Globe Theatre; "Life," at the Manhattan Opera House; "The Salamander," at the Harris Theatre; "Pygmalion," with Mrs. Pat Campbell, at the Park Theatre; "Mr. Wu," with Walter Whiteside, at the Maxine Elliott Theatre; "Big Jim Garrity," with John Mason, at the New York Theatre; "The Natural Rival," at the Belasco Theatre; "My Lady's Dress," at The Playhouse; "Dancing Around," at the Winter Garden; "The Hawk," with William Faversham, at the Gilbert Theatre; "Daddy Long-Legs," at the Gaiety Theatre; "The Law of the Land, at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre; "On Trial," at the Candler; "Pretty Mrs. Smith," at the Cohan; "Pays to Advertise," at Cohan's; "Under Cover," at the Cort; "Innocent," at the Eltinge; "Twin Beds," at the Fulton; "Wars of the World," at the Hippodrome; "The Girl Behind the Counter," at Hackenbeck's; "He Comes Up Smiling," at the Liberty; Lew Fields in "The High Cost of Loving," at the Republic.

At Hammerstein's Victoria yesterday a long bill of vaudeville acts was headed by Singer's midgets, twenty entertaining little Lilliputians who put on a pretty complete vaudeville show all by themselves. The midgets were clever in so many different lines that the audience grew enthusiastic as the performance went on. The little people were assisted by some very small elephants, some very large dogs, and several Shetland ponies. Other acts on the bill included Orville and Frank, Norcross and Holdsworth, a pantomime minstrel show; Charley Brown and May Newman, Bob Dailey and company in a musical skit, Harriet Burt in songs, Jack Lorimer, the Scotch comedian; Joe Howard and Mabel McCane, Adelaide and Hughes, Dainty Marie on the wire, and moving pictures.

Irene Franklin in new songs is the Palace headliner this week. Miss Franklin made her first metropolitan appearance in four years yesterday and was given a rousing welcome. Burt Green accompanied Miss Franklin at the piano. The dancing number of the week is Mae Murray and John Jarrott. Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne present a rural comedy sketch written by Mr. Cressy, "The Man Who Remembered." Henry E. Dixey is offering "Mono-drama-vaudo-logue," in which he reveals the scope of his versatility. Billy Gould and Belle Adair, singing, dance, and chat. Marla Lo and company present "Porcelain," a reproduction of famous Dresden and other china, depicted in a series of living tableaux. Mullen and Coogan provide "Odd Nonsense," and Bill Pruitt's "The Cowboy Caruso." Newhouse, Snyder and company present a cycling act.

At Keith's Royal Theatre this week are Mr. and Mrs. Carter De Haven in "The Masher," Bessie Wynn, Ben Monton and Naomi Glass in a musical satire called "Before and After," a sequel to their former offering "My Lady of the Bungalow"; Claud and Fannie Usher in "The Straight Path," a Broken Idol sketch, Joe Cook, "the one-man vaudeville show"; Gleason and Houlihan, Vandinoff and Louie, lightning oil painters, and the Alpine troupe on the aerial double wire.

Kitty Gordon is the headline attraction at Keith's Royal Theatre this week in "Alma's Return," a comedy drama by Jack Lait. Others on the bill are Adelaide and Hughes, James and Bonnie Thornton, Wellington Cross and Lois Josephine, late of Ziegfeld's Follies, in a singing and dancing specialty; Laddie Cliff, the Arnaut Brothers, European clowns; the Bijouxes, skaters, and Cooper and Smith, presenting "The Bell Boy and the Porter."

Eddie Leonard and Mabel Russell are the headliners at Keith's Alhambra Theatre this week. Others are B. A. Rolfe's "The Bride Shop," featuring Andrew Tombes and Lola Wentworth; Valerie Bergere in her latest sketch, "The Lion Tamer," an incident of circus life by Edward Weitzel; Claire Rochester, Fred Sosman, the monologist; Lane and O'Donnell, tumblers; Mme. Doria in "The Maid's Absence," an original dog sketch; Frank Whitman, "the boy behind the fiddle," and "The Lelands," painto-graphists.

At the Broadway Theatre is Harry Bulger, former musical comedy star, in a new act; Bert Bernard and Amy Butler; Barney Fagan and Henrietta Byron in a little musical comedy, "Captain Kidd, Jr.," and many other acts.

At the Bronx Opera House the attraction is "The Dummy," with the same cast which was seen in this delightful play during its run at the Hudson Theatre.

"Bringing Up Father," a farce founded upon George McManus's well-known newspaper cartoons, is the bill at the Grand Opera House.

"The Third Party," moved up from the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre to the Standard Theatre for a week's stay.

Rose Sydell and her "London Belles" present a new two-act burlesque, "The Rising Sun," together with a long list of variety acts at the Columbia.

"The Charming Widows," a burlesque organization, offer two one-act satires and a lengthy vaudeville bill at the Murray Hill this week.

New wax figures illustrating the Tercentenary Celebration are shown at the Eden Musee, and Dunninger, the magician, offers a new entertainment.

Maccart and Ethelyn head the vaudeville bill for the entire week, presenting two new one-act plays at the American.

A change in plan at the Vitagraph Theatre brought two new film dramas into that playhouse yesterday. They were Cyrus Townsend Brady's five-part dramatic story of the far-reaching influence of a child, "The Little Angel of Clear Creek," romanticized from the book of the same name by Col. Jasper Ewing Brady and presented by the Western Vitagraph Company under the direction of Rollin S. Sturgeon, and a three-part human interest drama, "Two Women," written by James Oliver Curwood, and produced by Ralph Ince with a cast including Anita Stewart, Earle Williams, Julia Swayne Gordon, and Harry Northrup. In place of the usual daily releases, the Vitagraph Company has decided to include with the feature pictures two short comedies, selected from the best month's releases. The comedy pictures for the current week include "In Bridal Attire," produced by Lee Beggs, and "The Professional Soapegoat," produced by Sydney Drew.

"The Spoilers" has returned to Broadway for an indefinite run at the Rose Garden Theatre.

John Barrymore in "The Man From Mexico" will be seen on the screen of the Strand Theatre all this week. The motion-picture version of the play a wider scope is possible, and the star has unusual opportunities to display his artistic talent, his ludicrous mannerisms, and mirth-provoking pranks. The play was produced by the Famous Players Film Company. Another interesting feature this week is the showing of a new installment of war pictures taken on the European battle fields. Paris.

This week at Hammerstein's Lexington, Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, "The Ordeal," in five parts, is the feature attraction produced by the Life Photo Film Corporation. Sterling and Keystone comedies, Scientia pictures, and the Topical News complete the picture programme. Mlle. d'Alnert, from the Opera Comique, Paris, sings new selections, and Roy Lepearl, the singing blacksmith, and Miss Dorothy Sothern, soprano, complete the programme.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.30 cents. Imported Beef, 10.29 cents per pound.—Advt.

A Logical Deduction

The uncertainty of the curbing of one's shopping expenditure. This makes it more vitally important that your purchases be of unquestioned merit and that you get full value.

The inclination, then, is highly in favor of the shop whose merchandise and reputation stand unblemished and which is least likely to be affected by exterior conditions. Hence the influx of patronage to our shop.

Newest English Walking Boots.

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
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POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

PRICES NOT ADVANCED

Imported, First Quality, Pure—and Prices have not been increased because of the War. Order it—you'll like it.

Full Half Pints, $ .25
Full Pints, .50
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'THE ONLY GIRL' GIVES DELIGHT

Blossom and Herbert's Play Full of Clean, Splendid Fun and Pretty Airs.

MADE FROM "OUR WIVES"

Good Singers and Dancers in Cast That Plays the Piece Well—Six Stately Girls a Feature.

THE ONLY GIRL, a farce comedy, with music. Book by Henry Blossom, music by Victor Herbert. Adapted from Frank Mandel's comedy, "Our Wives." At the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

Alan Kimbrough.....Thurston Hall
Sylvester Martin.....Richard Bartlett
John Ayre.....Jed Prouty
Andrew McMurray.....Ernest Torrence
Ruth Wilson.....Wilda Bennett
Saunders.....John Findlay
Birdie Martin.....Louise Kelley
Margaret Ayre.....Josephine Whittell
Jane McMurray.....Vivian Wessell
Patrice La Montrose.....Adele Rowland
Ruby.....Estelle Richmond
Violet.....Marjorie Oviatt
Viola.....Jane Hilbert
Paula.....Claire Standish
Pearle.....Gladys Schultz
Renee.....Jeanne Darys

In this era of crook plays, cheap vulgarity in so-called musical comedies, and many other crimes against good taste on the stage "The Only Girl," which slipped quite unobtrusively into the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last night, is as refreshing and delightful an entertainment as one might well wish to see. Of vulgarity there is none; of cheap, white light comedy there is still less, but of genuine, splendid fun and pretty, tuneful music—for "The Only Girl" is a musical comedy—there is a-plenty.

Perhaps it is hardly fair to call this new piece by Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert a musical comedy. The disrepute into which that term has fallen, and the idea that it conveys of rows and rows of girls, comedians who fall up and down stairs, and slap sticks and seltzer bottles, makes "musical comedy" hardly the name to apply to this new musical play. The authors themselves have chosen to call it a musical farcical comedy, although a farcical comedy with music would be the better way of classifying it.

In writing the book Mr. Blossom has gone back to Frank Mandel's comedy, "Our Wives," produced with indifferent success a season or so ago at Wallack's Theatre. Into this comedy he has introduced some very stately looking girls—just six of them—and from their complications, and a large number of good lyrics for which Mr. Herbert has done his best in the musical end. To this combination Joe Weber, who made the production, has added two extremely pretty stage settings, so that there is really nothing left to be desired.

The piece is as well played as if the actors and actresses in it all had names to conjure with along Broadway, which most of them have not. The six girls who make up what may be called the chorus have real voices, and the men and women at the head of the rôles sing, too, and sing very well. In addition, they can act, and, occasionally, dance, although they are not called upon to do that very often.

The story is that of a librettist who has a musical show to write, but no one to compose the music. From the first about all one comes to the strains of a wonderful song, and he sends for the unknown musician. The librettist, who is not exactly a woman hater, for he has as his friends a soubrette and some of the chorus women from his last show, but who has no idea of giving his love to one woman, expects to meet some young man, but the writer of the music turns up in a very pretty young woman.

It is hardly necessary to go on with that thread of the story. The finish of the first act, quite naturally be guessed, but before that finish comes, three of the librettist's men friends have been married and are being bossed about by their wives, which prevents him from really making up his mind that he is in love with his co-worker although she has been in love with him all the time.

As the librettist Thurston Hall was excellent, as were his friends, played by Richard Bartlett, Jed Prouty, and Ernest Torrence. The latter was particularly good in his rôle of Andrew McMurray, a Scotch painter. Of the wives of these three, Vivian Wessell, as Mrs. McMurray, was easily the best, although no fault was to be found with Josephine Whittell or Louise Kelley as the other two. As a rather rough soubrette, Adele Rowland was entertaining and refreshing. Wilda Bennett, as the young composer, had little to do except look pretty and sing one song, but she did both without any effort. John Findlay, who played a combination old butler and valet, was charming.

Mr. Herbert's music has just the right swing to it to make the piece exceedingly popular, although there is no one air in "The Only Girl" which stands out strongly enough to attract attention to the play. At the conclusion of the second act last night Mr. Herbert, backed up by Mr. Blossom, made a little speech.

As has been intimated before, "The Only Girl" is not a show for the tired business man. It is instead an entertainment for the very wide-awake person, young or old, who goes to the theatre for a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

Engagements.

The engagement of Miss Helen Field Gillette, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gillette of Hudson, N. Y., and Marcus Dimmitt Richards, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Richards of Chicago, Ill., has been announced.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth F. Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Allen of Pine Orchard, Conn., and William N. Anderson, Treasurer of the National Democratic Club of New York. Miss Allen is a well-known tennis and golf player. Mr. Anderson is the son of the late Dr. Henry A. C. Anderson, a physician in this city for forty-four years. The wedding is to take place next Spring.

Mrs. William Vail of the Walton Hotel, this city, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Marion Vail, to Walter E. Dietz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Dietz of 345 West Forty-sixth Street. Miss Vail is the daughter of the late William Vail of New York and Tuxedo Park.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Many members of the Friars Club will attend next Monday night's performance of "A Perfect Lady" at the Hudson Theatre in honor of their brother Friars, Rennold Wolf and Channing Pollock, who are the authors of the play.

Paul Swan has been engaged to appear at Hammerstein's next week.

Violet Heming, recently seen with "A Modern Girl" at the Comedy Theatre, has been engaged as leading woman for "Yosemite," which will reopen Daly's Theatre on Nov. 23.

The entire company of artists from the Theatre Francais, Paris, will sail for New York on the Rochambeau next Saturday to appear here under the direction of the French Drama Society.

Laddie Cliff, who is assisting Mrs. Maude Kissam in organizing the benefit to be given at the Park Theatre next Sunday evening for the Committee of Mercy, has arranged for fifty artists, thirty-six of whom he has obtained through the courtesy of E. F. Albee of the United Booking Office.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mme. Bernice de Pasquali, soprano, will give her only New York recital this season at Aeolian Hall on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22.

The dates for the sonata recitals of Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes at the Belasco Theatre have been fixed as Sunday evenings, Jan. 17, Feb. 14, and March 14.

Arrigo Serato, the Italian violinist, will make his first New York appearance with the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 15.

Yvonne de Treville will give her costume recital, "Three Centuries of Prime Donne," in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening at the Academy of Music.

ALFRED BOOTH DEAD.

Founder of Booth Line of Steamships Succumbs in Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The death of Alfred Booth, 80 years old, head of the Booth Line of steamships, was announced here today.

Alfred Booth was the founder of Alfred Booth & Co., Limited, Liverpool. The business of that firm brought him to the United States nearly sixty years ago, and while a resident of New York he married Lydia Allen Butler, daughter of Benjamin F. Butler, who was a law partner of Martin Van Buren and Attorney General in President Jackson's Cabinet.

Returning to England in 1871, Mr. Booth made his home in Liverpool, where he died yesterday. His last visit to the United States was made about five years ago.

Mr. Booth's two sons are Charles Booth, Chairman of the Booth Steamship Company, and Alfred Allen Booth, Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company. One of his four daughters married Prof. Godfrey Lloyd of the University of Toronto.

Obituary Notes.

PAUL DE SPOTTE, for the last twenty-five years editor of The American Hair Dresser, and a charter member of the Thirteen Club, died last Saturday in St. Vincent's Hospital in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in France, and, after being educated at Heidelberg University, came to this country in 1858. Mr. De Spotte was Chairman of the old Ninth Ward under "Boss" Tweed, and had been a friend of Joseph Jefferson, William J. Florence, and other old-time actors. He spoke five languages, and is survived by his widow, a daughter, and two sons.

WILLIAM STEWART ROSS OGILBY, formerly a member of the New York Bar, died yesterday at his home, 166 Franklin Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., in his seventieth year. He was born in Philadelphia, and was the son of Frederick Ogilby. Mr. Ogilby had lived for more than forty-five years on Staten Island, and was one of the best-known residents of Richmond Borough. He is survived by five sons and three daughters.

Miss CAROLINE W. CHAFFEE of Detroit, well known as an art critic, died on Sunday at her home. She had spent the last few years in this city.

HARRY E. WISE, cashier of the New Home Sewing Machine Company and formerly connected with Armour & Co. in Kansas City and Boston, died on Saturday at his home, 717 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. He was 53 years old and left a widow and two children.

JOHN JOSEPH McINTYRE, son of John McIntyre, head of the dry goods firm of John McIntyre & Co., 111 Worth Street, died on Sunday at his home, 1 Hudson Boulevard and Malone Street, West Hoboken, aged 26 years. He was a graduate of Maynooth College, Dublin, Ireland, and had traveled much abroad.

ISAIAH KAUFMAN, the first President of the Jefferson Democratic Club of this city and active in Democratic politics in the old Eleventh Ward, died on Sunday at his home, 1,854 Seventh Avenue, of a complication of diseases. He was connected with the City Tax Department as Receiver of Arrears of Personal Taxes. Mr. Kaufman was 72 years old.

HENRY SCHMITZ, one of the founders and for twenty-three years Treasurer of the Philharmonic Society and a former member of the Jenny Lind company, died of general debility on last Saturday at his home, 221 West Thirty-sixth Street. He was 91 years old, and during his career was a member of several widely known orchestras.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD HAYES TROWBRIDGE of New Haven, Conn., a retired merchant, is dead in Ouchy, Switzerland, according to word received here. He was 76 years old. He was graduated from Yale University in 1863.

Mrs. JULIA A. BAKER LINTON, wife of Edward F. Linton, a prominent resident of East New York, died yesterday at her home, 494 Jamaica Avenue. Mrs. Linton was born sixty-nine years ago in Weymouth, Mass., and is survived by her husband, three daughters, Mrs. Edith Hart, Mrs. George T. Stockham, and Mrs. Burchard Dutcher.

Mrs. ALMENA ELIZABETH CHAPMAN COLLIER, wife of Herbert G. Collier, a certified accountant, is dead at her home, 422 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mrs. Collier was born in South Oyster Bay, L. I., forty-five years ago. Her mother was a descendant of Paul Revere.

SAMUEL SHIRLEY, 84 years old, for the last thirty-one years with Arbuckle Brothers Company, died on last Saturday at his home, 843 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. Mr. Shirley was one of the oldest members of Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 585, F. and A. M., and left a daughter, Mrs. Horace A. Dwyer.

WILLIAM GOOD, a retired crockery dealer of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 4,740 Chichester Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., in his eighty-fifth year.

Mrs. CATHERINE NIEMANN, widow of Henry Niemann, died on Sunday at her residence, 221 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, aged 86 years. Mrs. Niemann had been a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church for more than thirty years, and was formerly an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

CLARENCE L. C. HOWE, for twenty-five years with the real estate department of the New York Life Insurance Company, is dead at his home 44 Westminster Road, Flatbush, in his forty-sixth year. Mr. Howe was a graduate of the College of the City of New York and a member of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity and the Crescent Athletic Club.

Mrs. JOSIAH BROWN, formerly a teacher in Public Schools 4 and 28, Brooklyn, is dead at the home of her mother, 1,042 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET CROUCH, widow of Franklin B. Crouch and a member of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, died on last Saturday at her residence, 456 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, aged 40 years.

FRANK BROWN, for twenty-five years employed as a hatter by the Dunlap Company, died on Sunday at his home, 984 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-fifth year.

ANDREW VETTER, a retired express proprietor, formerly well known in the old Sixteenth Ward, died on Sunday at his home, 383 Bleecker Street. He was born in Germany and lived in Brooklyn since 1874.

Miss LAURA SCHWEITHELM, organist of the Second United Presbyterian Church and a member of the American Guild of Organists, is dead at her home, 99 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 40 years.

Mrs. ADELAIDE ELIZABETH SWEEZEY, wife of Isaac R. Sweezey, who was formerly in the paper business in this city, died on Sunday at her home in Huntington, L. I. She was 73 years of age and left six sons and three daughters.

EMMA DAVIS TAYLOR died yesterday in Kansas City, Mo., aged 73. She is survived by her husband, five daughters, and four sons, two of the latter being in business in New York. One is Thomas D. Taylor, advertising manager of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and another is R. G. Taylor, sales manager of the R. & L. Company.

ROBERT LANDROPK, 65 years old, died Sunday night at his home, 73 East Nineteenth Street, Whitestone, from pneumonia. He had been manager of the Sherman Davis Realty Company at Whitestone for the last seven years.

BENJAMIN ST. LEGER WAITE HANFELD, a brick manufacturer with yards at Hackensack, N. J., died on Sunday at his home, 608 West 135th Street, in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Brooklyn. Mr. Hanfeld had been prominent in politics in Bergen County, and had been a candidate for Assemblyman and Congressman on the Republican ticket.

JOSEPH W. RITCHIE, who for twelve years claimed to be the champion pumpkin raiser of Long Island and who took many premiums at the Queens-Nassau agricultural fairs, is dead in Freeport at the age of 53. He named a number of his productions after prominent men. The largest pumpkin Mr. Ritchie raised weighed 482 pounds. He named it "President Taft."

CHARLES J. BROOKS, for many years Eastern representative of The San Francisco Chronicle, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J. He suffered a stroke of paralysis several months ago, from which he never recovered. Mr. Brooks was well known among newspaper and advertising men all over this country, and was Secretary and Treasurer of the California Society of New York and a member of a number of fraternal organizations.

Street Commissioner JOHN DRISCOLL of Orange, N. J., died suddenly in his home, 213 Hickory Street, Orange, yesterday. He was born in Warren County fifty-seven years ago, and went to Orange in 1870. He was a prominent figure in Democratic politics. A few years ago he was well known as the owner of Highland Laddie, one of the fastest harness horses in the United States. Mr. Driscoll was a member of City of Orange Council, Knights of Columbus, and Orange Lodge of Elks.

Dr. BENJAMIN TURNER BLEWETT, founder of Bethel College, at Russellville, Ky., and St. Louis Seminary, at Jennings, Mo., died in St. Louis Sunday, at the age of 94 years. He was the father of Ben Blewett, Superintendent of the public school system of St. Louis.

Election Day Bonfires Warning.

In a letter to Police Commissioner Woods asking for his aid on Election Day to prevent bonfires from being made on the city pavements, Borough President Marks pointed out yesterday that in past years the damage from such fires has reached as much as $10,000.

CHARITIES.

International Institute for Young Women
Y. W. C. A.
113 East 24th Street
To Befriend, Protect, Advise and Teach Immigrant Girls in New York City.

OPERA PRINCIPALS BACK FROM EUROPE

Twenty Metropolitan Singers Arrive in Boston from Naples.

HARDSHIPS IN WAR ZONE

Miss Farrar's Long Third-Class Journeys—Polacco Slept in a Freight Car.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Twenty principals and seventy-five members of the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera Company arrived from the European war zone by way of Naples on the steamer Canopic tonight. High-salaried singers, used to traveling in luxury, told of seemingly endless journeys in third class railroad cars, freight cars, farmers' carts, and afoot in their efforts to escape from the troubled area.

Among the passengers were Enrico Caruso, Emmy Destinn, Geraldine Farrar, Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Arturo Toscanini, Giorgio Polacco, Lucrezia Bori, and Frieda Hempel.

Miss Farrar, who had been touring Europe with Mrs. Newman of New York, was in Munich when war was declared. "We left immediately for Amsterdam, where we hoped to obtain passage on the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam for New York," said Miss Farrar. "We reached there safely, and made reservations, but after hearing that the North Sea was lined with mines and scouted by hostile warships we decided to go to Naples, where we knew that Mr. Gatti-Casazza was gathering the party from the fighting countries. All I remember is what seemed to be constant travel in smelly, dirty, third-class trains, sleepless nights, and a bayonet at my back, while numberless officials demanded 'passports, passports.'

"Soon after leaving Amsterdam I engaged as secretary a Dutch youth, Paul Voss. The boy was invaluable. He did the talking, while Mrs. Newman and I did the smiling.

"After being shunted about for eleven days, waiting on sidings for troop trains to pass, sleeping in crowded cars, having our clothing tumbled in and out of our trunks, often going hungry, we found ourselves back in Munich.

"Soldiers were parading the streets, crying women clung to husbands and sweethearts who were leaving for the front, and confusion reigned everywhere. We pinned the Stars and Stripes prominently on our clothing and, with our ever-faithful Dutch boy, boarded another train. This time we went through Switzerland, where travelling was just as uncomfortable as on our fruitless trip to Amsterdam. When we reached Naples and I viewed the ship which was to carry us to the United States my heart sank.

"'Only one funnel!' I exclaimed to Mrs. Newman. Ah, how different, when I always travel on ships with at least three! But we found the boat more than comfortable and are mighty glad to be back in the United States once more." Caruso, looking the picture of health, said he was looking forward to living the simple life on his farm outside Florence.

Giorgio Polacco and his wife, who were in London, where Polacco was conducting, hurried to Carlsbad, where they were detained for fifteen days by the authorities. They made the journey to Milan after they were released in farmers' carts and freight cars. In Milan they lived for five days in a freight car, sleeping on straw.

The Canopic had an uneventful passage, although her decks were shrouded with canvas at night, and no lights were permitted after certain hours.

The entire opera company, with the exception of Mme Destinn, who left Boston for New York late tonight, and a few who went to one of the uptown hotels, spent t'e night on the steamship and will leave here for New York on a special train at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

WILLIAM MURRAY DIES.

Prominent Yachtsman and Financier Expires in Larchmont.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Nov. 2.—William Murray, who died at his country home in Larchmont yesterday, was one of the most prominent yachtsmen along the northern shore of Long Island Sound. For more than forty years he had been a resident of Larchmont, and for a score of years had been Treasurer of the Larchmont Yacht Club, which was one of the founders of the yacht club, and did a great deal to build up that organization. Mr. Murray, who left a large estate, was 69 years old. His death was due to heart disease.

During the last ten years he had lived a retired life. At one time he owned the big steam yacht Jessie. He spent his Summers at his cottage, the Forecastle, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Murray was a thirty-second degree Mason. He was a Director of the Dixon Crucible Company of Jersey City, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, New York, and Stamford Railway Company, the Colonial Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, the Larchmont Water Company, Larchmont National Bank, and the American Graphite Company of Manhattan.

Mr. Murray was a member of the Welfare Society and Park Board of Larchmont, the Manhattan, Lambs, New York Athletic, New York Yacht and Horse Shoe Harbor Yacht Clubs.

He leaves his widow, Alice Taneycke Murray, a son, George Murray, and daughter, Mrs. E. M. Dalley.

Acknowledgment.

The New York Times acknowledges receipt of $1 from "A Friend" for a family in need.

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CARL FRIEDBERG'S RECITAL.

A New Pianist Appears In Carnegie Hall.

There are many attractive qualities about the piano playing of Carl Friedberg, who made his first appearance in New York at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. There is a feeling for tonal beauty and for tonal coloring, within rather restricted limits, a technique that gives him delicacy, clearness, and independence of articulation, and a sensitive feeling for some of the finer nuances. But there is a little too much of delicacy and sensitiveness in his style for some of the things he undertakes to play. Now, Mr. Friedberg comes with the appellation of "the poet of the piano." There are various kinds of poets, but he seems to have centred his attention on a slender lyric vein.

There are pianists who especially affect the pianissimo; but they are usually wise enough to limit their repertory accordingly. Beethoven's elegiac and introspective sonata in E major, Op. 109, lends itself to the kind of treatment that Mr. Friedberg gave it, and his performance, though small in scale, and not quite finding expression for the eloquent variations of the last movement, had much beauty. His playing of Liszt's arrangement of Bach's G minor organ prelude and fugue was clearly and soundly set forth, though the fugue would have had a greater breadth if the tempo had not been so much accelerated toward the end. But Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques" suffer no such treatment as Mr. Friedberg gave them, inviting the audience to view them through the wrong end of an opera glass. Their soaring flight was held very close to the ground, and their magnificent proclamation was very confidentially conveyed. It was big music played in a small style.

Mr. Friedberg played also three of the later piano pieces by Brahms and a group of Chopin numbers.

MISS HINKLE'S RECITAL.

A Beautiful Voice and Style Displayed in Aeolian Hall.

It was good to recognize in the singing of Miss Florence Hinkle, who gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, all the rare beauty of voice, all the admirable technical control, all the intelligence and genuinely musical feeling that have heretofore won high praise for her singing. There were also to be noted a greater freedom and spontaneity of expression and there was especially a gain in her understanding and interpretation of French songs, as well as in her French diction, which has been one of the less successful elements in her singing. Her French group, comprising songs by Fourdrain Vuillermoz and A. Goring Thomas, with Leoncavallo's "Serenata Francese," was in truth charmingly sung.

Miss Hinkle began with three interesting and little-known old songs, airs from the Impuis's "Orologeso," by Rhigini's "Gerusalemme Liberata," and Benedetto Marcello's "Le Rol et le Fermier," and her programme also included, besides the French group, one of German Lieder and one by English and American composers. Charles Albert Baker's accompaniments were excellent.

TWO MORE PLAYS OPEN.

"Mary Goes First," with Marie Tempest, and "Papa's Darling."

In addition to "Outcast," which came into the Lyceum Theatre last night, and "The Only Girl," which opened at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, there were two other new offerings in the theatres. At the Comedy Theatre "Mary Goes First," a comedy by Hen

FOOTBALL GAMES AT N. Y. U. AND FORDHAM TODAY---WELSH DEFEATS WOLGAST

COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES HERE TODAY

Gettysburg at Fordham and Trinity Plays New York University.

Fordham put on the finishing touches yesterday in preparation for the tussle with Gettysburg at Fordham Field this afternoon. As this is the hardest week on the Maroon schedule, the practice yesterday was limited to a long signal drill. Dunn and Yule also got a chance to try their kicks against the wind that swept over Fordham Field.

Gettysburg is coming to Fordham today with the best football representation it has ever boasted, and instead of being a practice game for the Fordham-Navy contest next Saturday, the Bronx collegians expect this afternoon's game to be the hardest played at the Maroon field this season. The Gettysburg eleven has a very strong defense, and during this season held Pennsylvania and Penn State to 14 to 0 and 13 to 0, respectively. Fordham, on the other hand, has one of the lightest lines in the East and has been forced to build the offense and defense around the exceptionally strong back field it possesses. Yule and Dunn have both figured prominently in keeping the Fordham string of victories unbroken by their good tackling.

Beside seeing the Fordham team wearing numbers for the first time, today's game will witness the introduction of the new Canadian mode of attack into local football circles. The Maroon warriors were busy all last week studying the Dominion methods under the eye of "Jack" Shea and expect to use the new system to overbalance the superior weight and line plunging of Gettysburg. "Bud" Wymard also spent some time yesterday in perfecting his goal kicking.

Following the introduction of numerals by Fordham, the Gettysburg players have also decided to appear tagged in this afternoon's game.

In yesterday's practice on Ohio Field Coach "Tom" Riley applied the finishing touches to the New York University football team, which will play the Trinity College eleven this afternoon on Ohio Field, in the annual Election Day game, at 3 o'clock. Although the games have been closely contested, Trinity has won all the games played with the Violet team since 1906, with the exception of two which resulted in ties, and as a result the New York boys are going to work hard to break the winning streak today. Only work of the lightest sort was engaged in yesterday, but this included a thorough signal drill and kicking practice. Wiener, the Violet's left tackle, who has shown ability at placement kicking in this season's games, spent some time in this department and demonstrated accuracy with his toe. The backfield men and the ends came in for much attention.

Without a single exception, the Violet line is now intact, and yesterday's practice included all who will start in the game today. From end to end the Violet team presents a more formidable appearance than in any previous game in which it has played this season, the presence of Waldman and MacKenzie in the end positions allowing Coach Riley to shift all his men back to their regular places. The backfield, after nine days without a game, is in the best of condition and well prepared for today's battle.

Capt. Huntley, Bernstein, and McNally will probably be used for the greater part of the offensive work against the New Englanders. The men expect a difficult proposition in the New Englanders, and a close game is expected. The game will probably draw the biggest crowd of any in several years, the 500 students of the Medical College having voted to attend in a body. The probable line-up will be:

Waldman, left end; Wiener, left tackle; House, left guard; Raschbaum, centre; Cusack, right guard; Somers, right tackle; MacKenzie, right end; Huntley, quarterback; Bernstein, left half; McNally, right half, and Sockolower, full back.

RUTGERS AND W. AND J. HERE

Plans Being Made for Game at Polo Grounds Nov. 28.

Negotiations for a football game at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 28 between Rutgers and Washington and Jefferson, the team which defeated Yale, are progressing favorably. If the match is arranged it is very likely that the proceeds will be given to the Belgium Relief Fund. The Rutgers eleven, which is coached by George Foster Sanford, is anxious to get a New York showing and is doing everything possible to make the long trip of W. & J. here worth while. Last year Washington and Jefferson arranged to play at the Polo Grounds in November with the Carlisle Indians, but when Glenn Warner realized that he was going to have a weaker team than usual he cancelled the engagement.

The Polo Grounds gridiron will be the scene of the football game between the High School of Commerce and Manual Training H. S. on Nov. 14.

Faculty to Lift Ban on Athletes.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 2.—There was a general good feeling in Lehigh's football camp tonight when it became known that the petition of 600 students to the Faculty praying for the lifting of the probation of several athletes had received favorable consideration. This means that Chenoweth, the sensational little quarter back; Tate, the giant tackle, and Inge, the big freshman guard, will be available for the team if they can displace other men already filling positions they are trying for. Another reason for gratification is the reappearance of Grumback, who had an arm broken in the Franklin and Marshall game. Grumback may be able to play in the Lafayette game. The practice today consisted simply of a snappy signal drill, with the prospect of a light scrimmage tomorrow and heavier work Wednesday. Today all the regulars were out in togs again, excepting Mattern, who was slightly injured in Saturday's game. Cahill's injured leg is in fair shape again and he ran the Varsity squad in old-time fashion. Frank Green, the big guard, who was hurt in the Yale game, arrived today, but did not get into uniform.

Middies' Deficiencies Pointed Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 2.—Talks by Coaches Howard and Vaughan on weaknesses indicated in the game against the North Carolina Aggies on Saturday were among the main incidents of the practice at the Naval Academy this afternoon. The scrimmage was short, but much attention was devoted to kicking, handling the ball, and formations. Blodgett continues to practice punting under the direction of Ensign Dalton, and some of his kicks this afternoon covered sixty yards. Capt. Overesch rested this afternoon, and others who were kept from the game by injuries received in practice were Hicks and Mills, guards, and Wessell and Westphal, backs. Lieut. Jonas H. Ingram, a former player and coach at the Academy, was among the coaches this afternoon, he working with the backs.

Stevens Works Out Defense Plans.

Stevens "Tech" eleven devoted yesterday afternoon to a long drill along the lines that proved to be deficient in Saturday's game with Delaware College, namely, in improving their defense against end runs and in getting off forward passes. "Jimmy" Myers, who has been instructing the men in this department, developed an end blockade that could not be penetrated by the scrub teams, and the passes were made in a satisfactory manner. After a hard scrimmage against the scrub team, the Varsity went through a long signal drill in order to learn some new plays that have been introduced, so that they may be used in the game next Saturday, when the boys journey to Troy to line up against Rensselaer.

YALE REGULARS REST.

Signal Rehearsal Extent of Drill for First and Second Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 2.—All of Yale's regulars and most of her second-string players were allowed to rest today by Coach Frank Hinkey. Every player who faced Colgate last Saturday was on the field, however, as were also Capt. Talbott and Field Capt. Aleck Wilson. Talbott coached the first eleven, while Hinkey gave keen attention to several promising members of the second team. Wilson was in uniform, and handled punts and passes an hour. Both players will probably be found in the signal drill tomorrow, but are not likely to be pitted against Brown on Saturday, as the coaches wish to take no chances on them.

The work for the first and second teams amounted to a long and thorough signal rehearsal. The third and fourth teams battled for half an hour. Two important shifts were made in the positions of a pair of players who have been prominent all the Fall—Jack Wiley and "Tug" Wilson. Wiley has been at centre, and Wilson at right end most of the time. They were placed behind the line, Wiley playing full back and Wilson half back. Roberts, the former end, who has resumed scrimmaging after three weeks' absence, caused by a wrenched knee, also went to half back. Ainsworth went to half back on the second eleven for the signal drill, but it was asserted that this was not a permanent change, and that he has not been displaced by Scovil. Harry Le Gore was on the field, but did not line up even for signals. Despite a severe cold that handicapped his work at right tackle on Saturday, George Sheldon was in the line-up.

Ex-Capts. Tom Shevlin, who came from Minnesota to see some Eastern football, and Robert Corwin were among the spectators. The Varsity backs will probably begin practice in handling punts in the new bowl tomorrow.

TIGERS' DEFENSE WEAK.

Coaches Teach Them Elementary Points in Football.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 2.—The Princeton team reverted to elementals in the practice today as a result of the slump in the game against Williams on Saturday. The coaches found a lot of fundamental faults with both line and back field men, and had the backs and forwards at the tackling dummy for a long session. The open field defense work of the Tigers on Saturday was miserable, and directors of Princeton's play are taking no chances of a repetition of this sort of errors at Cambridge next Saturday.

Eddie Trenkmann, who has been incapacitated since the Dartmouth game, was back at guard today. He has been pronounced fit again by Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick. McLean, the tackle, who has been out of the play for over a fortnight, also returned to work, his injured shoulder having healed. The return of the two men will bolster up the line greatly, and means that the Tigers' forwards will present their maximum strength against the Crimson.

There was no scrimmage this afternoon, but the Varsity went through a long signal drill and rehearsed several new plays which will be tried out against the scrubs during the week. Field Coach Penfield gave the men a blackboard explanation of the new formations and then supervised the team while it ran through them. Ames directed the eleven at quarter back with Glick at half back. Moore started the practice at the other half back position, but gave way to Dickerman later. Driggs, who seems to have displaced Law at full back, had a drill in punting. When the regulars completed their signals drill Eddie Hart took charge of the linesmen and ran them up and down the field until twilight prevented further work. The line is in for the hardest kind of a week under Hart, whose energy seems tireless.

MICHIGAN GAME IN VIEW.

Cornell Now Will Prepare to Tackle the Wolverines.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Head Coach Sharpe decided today that most of the Cornell football men had earned a rest for another day and only a few men were out this afternoon for practice. The entire squad reported late in the day, however, for a blackboard talk, when the coaches outlined to them the work that was scheduled in preparation for the Michigan game.

Cornell scouts who had watched the Harvard-Michigan battle sent in their reports today and the coaches now have a basis to work on.

Shuler, the star left half back and the biggest ground gainer of the team, was confined to the university infirmary today, but there is no alarm over his condition. The coaches sent him there more for a rest than for treatment. He is a bit run down as a result of the strenuous work of the past three weeks, but it is stated that he will be back in the line-up later in the week. Mike Kleinert, the husky "sub" full back and line plunger who helped Cornell to pass to match against Maulbetsch of Michigan, is improving rapidly and he may get out for practice in a few days. The balance of the 'Varsity squad seems to be in shape except O'Hearn, whose condition is the cause of some concern. Cornell's captain was far off form in the Holy Cross game and some fear is felt that he will not be able to come back. He has lost one month's practice this Fall through an injury, and unless he returns to form in a very short time the coaches will not be able to count on him for the big games.

Hard Week Ahead for Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Coming through the Villanova contest in splendid physical condition, the Army began today preparations for the big game here Saturday with Notre Dame. The work today was light, consisting of a blackboard talk, followed by a sharp signal drill, which was designed principally to work out whatever light kinks or bruises were prevalent after last Saturday's game. Only a few of the regulars were in the drill. Tomorrow the hard week's grind begins in earnest, for the Army men will be driven at top speed every day in their final polish for the Notre Dame battle. It is expected that Oliphant and McEwan, neither of whom has played in nearly three weeks, will be in some of the scrimmages planned for this week. Lieut. C. F. Thompson, West Point, 1904, who was a crack Army line man, reported here today, and will remain until the Navy game, to assist Capts. Sutton and Graves and Lieut. Pullen in the coaching of the Army's forward wall.

Columbia Interclass Water Polo.

In the first contest of the interclass water polo series at Columbia University, the seniors trimmed the juniors by the score of 5 to 3. L. Mouquin, Captain of the 'Varsity team, has given medals which will be presented to the team winning the series. Oscar Myers, a junior, who stroked the junior 'Varsity crew at Poughkeepsie last June, scored for his team on a thrown goal in the first period. H. W. Rogers of the 'Varsity water polo team retaliated for the seniors, scoring a touch goal in the last few seconds of play in the last period. He eluded the whole junior team in his swim from the centre of the tank. Next week the freshmen and sophomores will clash.

The line-up follows:

1916.	Position.	1915.
W. O'Neill	Goal	F. A. Hastings
D. Moeller	Half back	M. Altenberg
A. W. Gibson	Half back	O. Palmer
L. Bunzi	Forward	H. W. Rogers
O. Myers	Forward	W. Lane
T. Mandel	Forward	K. Robin

Roller Endurance Race in Garden.

Eight teams made up of professional skaters will compete in an endurance race lasting three hours tonight at the Madison Square Garden Skating Rink, starting at 11 o'clock and finishing at 2 A. M. The world's champion, Roland Cloni, and Willie Blackburn, New York State champion, will pair up and are the favorites for the race. The other teams are made up as follows: Launay-Woodworth, Yale-Burke, Gaila-Clarke, McDonald-Goldie, Rems-Ryan, Bender-VerNick, and Nailer-Coleman. Election returns will be shown in the arena while the race is in progress.

NO HARD GRIND FOR HARVARD THIS WEEK

Crimson, However, Will Polish Off for Game with Princeton on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2.—Although they played through the hardest football match of the early season Saturday against Michigan, the 'Varsity players at Harvard were not coddled this afternoon and all had to come out for a hard day's work. There was no actual football playing, and probably there will be little, if any, before the Tigers get here Saturday; but the regulars work against the substitutes, both on attack and defense, was almost the real thing.

The team as it is lined up this afternoon was made up as it will start against Princeton, with one exception. Bigelow, who played through most of the Michigan game, was at centre, but Wallace will be in the line-up again by Wednesday. Pennock got back at right guard, which balanced the line much better, and there is no reason now, so the coaches say, why he should not be able to stand the gaff for the remainder of the campaign.

Eddie Mahan not only returned and played half back, but put in a long session of drop kicking. He also punted for the first time, and his kicks were accurate. His drop-kicking practice all was done close to the goal, and all of his fifteen shots from the 15-yard line counted. The return of Mahan sent Hardwick out to his end again, which will be another help for Harvard against the Tigers. Hardwick's best defensive strength was lost against Michigan because of the protective scheme for the Wolverine's forward passes. The scrubs will work several days against the 'Varsity with the Princeton plays, but there will be little rough work.

Capt. Brickley came out again and kicked a few goals. Using his left foot and shooting from only the 15-yard line he missed only one of his fifteen tries.

The 'Varsity attack today was watched by Charles D. Daley, the army coach, who in 1900 led the Crimson team. Daley was here only for the day and returned to the Point tonight. Ex-Capt. Bob Storer assisted in the individual coaching.

WALSH DROPS OUT OF CASE.

Will No Longer Endeavor to Get Athlete Powers Reinstated.

P. J. Walsh of the New York Athletic Club has given up the fight to have Bill Powers, the former Irish-American A. C. athlete, reinstated by the Amateur Athletic Union. Three weeks ago Mr. Walsh took a personal interest in the Powers affair, and brought his case to the attention of the Registration Committee in the form of an appeal, after Powers had been suspended for almost two years for an alleged infraction of rules in connection with a set of games he managed for the Tipperary Men's Association. Mr. Walsh gives no reason for retiring from the fight, but it was learned yesterday that Powers, without informing the lawyer, had promised Jake Stumpf, Chairman of the Registration Committee, to tell all he knew about the games, and then failed to keep his promise.

The Registration Committee believes Powers has information that would cause a wholesale upheaval in amateur athletics if he would divulge it. In several talks with Mr. Stumpf the suspended athlete hinted at professional action on the part of a number of the most prominent athletes in the United States who took part in the Tipperary games.

It is not Powers himself that has caused the athletic world to take interest in his case, but the facts he is concealing is what every one connected with the sports would like to know. By telling all to the Registration Board Powers can once more get into the good graces of the A. A. U., provided his own status has not been affected, but even if he does "peach" and it is found he used professional methods in securing entries he will be barred forever from the governing body.

RECORD BALLOON FLIGHT.

New St. Louis Carries Four Persons Eighty-four Miles.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—A flight of eighty-four miles yesterday with four persons in the basket, made by the balloon New St. Louis, piloted by H. E. Honeywell, is said to establish a new world's record for a continuous flight with four passengers. The balloon rose from St. Louis yesterday morning and, after a flight of two and a half hours, descended at Kinmundy, Ill., eighty-four miles distant. The longest previous flight with four persons is said to have been seventy miles.

Brothers in Brighton Auto Race.

John De Palma in a six-cylinder racer will endeavor to defeat his brother, Ralph De Palma, at Brighton Beach this afternoon in an automobile race. John yearns to beat his more experienced brother, but the two have never met in the same race with cars that were anywhere near matched. There are a number of other drivers entered who will give the De Palma brothers a good battle, more than twenty-five entries already having been made. The veteran Chevrolet, Jack Le Cain, Erwin Bergdohil, the Philadelphia driver who gave Ralph De Palma a hot contest at the last Brighton Beach meet, and others will compete. The appearance of Louis Chevrolet marks his return to the racing game. He has not raced since his accident in the Vanderbilt Cup race of 1910. The entry list now includes, in addition to those mentioned, Benedict in a Mercer, McCarthy in Bollot's Peugeot, Dickinson, Stutz; Vail, Otto car; Jessop, Chevrolet; Le Cain, Chevrolet; Barbino, Argyle; Watson, Mercer; Moore, Mercer; Murchil, National; Adams, Lozier; Jackson, Correja; Galvin, Marquette-Buick; Steinrelch, Benz; Schmidt, Isotta; Graef, Jamaica Special, and others. There are five sprint events on the card.

H. C. Burnett a Golf Champion.

Surviving several hard fought matches H. C. Burnett finally won the golf championship of the North Jersey Country Club. Extra holes were necessary before he won in the first and second rounds, while in the 36-hole final his opponent carried him to the home green. The summary:

First Round.—H. C. Burnett beat E. L. Hicks, 1 up, (19 holes;) C. F. Sweeney beat E. D. Rapp, 8 and 6; J. Walder beat E. Ballerstein, 5 and 4; H. W. Mason beat T. J. Mooney, 1 up; H. M. Allwood beat R. Chriswell, 7 and 6; W. B. Kinkead beat E. H. Gray by default; C. S. Chapman beat S. W. Mason, 4 and 3; C. Felix beat E. W. Russell, 4 and 3.

Second Round.—Burnett beat Sweeney, 1 up, (20 holes;) Walder beat Mason, 3 and 2; Kinkead beat Allwood, 6 and 5; Chapman beat Felix, 2 and 1.

Semi-Final Round.—Burnett beat Walder, 5 and 4; Chapman beat Kinkead, 3 and 2.

Final Round.—Burnett beat Chapman, 2 up.

Another Team for Six-Day Race.

Frank Cavanagh of Newark, the "Irish Giant," who is considered the logical successor of Frank Kramer as American champion, will be a starter in the annual six-day race in Madison Square Garden, which will get under way on Nov. 16. Charles Piercey, one of the latest arrivals from Australia, will be Cavanagh's partner. This team was signed yesterday by Manager MacFarland, who expects them to prove one of the best in the race. Cavanagh started in the big grind three years ago, but was only a cub at that time, and quit after going ten hours. Since then he has competed in six smaller six-day races, and is figured to be well-seasoned for the big race in this city. The Australian is a veteran, having been successful in a number of six-day contests in the antipodes and in Europe.

RANK SQUASH PLAYERS.

National Association Classifies Leading Racquet Wielders.

Following the plan adopted by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association in ranking the leading players according to their playing abilities, the Ranking Committee of the National Squash Tennis Association yesterday announced the ranking of fifty prominent players in the association. The committee, which is composed of George Whitney Harvard, Chairman; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino; J. O. Low, Heights Casino; F. T. Keeler, Columbia, and J. V. Onativia, Jr., Harvard, ranked the players on their performances of last year. It is expected that with more comprehensive information the list of players will be considerably augmented next year.

The players are grouped into four sections. The first five players are ranked according to their standing in last year's tournament. The three remaining sections are arranged according to alphabetical order. Dr. Alfred Stillman 2d, Harvard Club, the present champion, receives the post of honor. The runner-up for the national title, George Whitney, Harvard, is placed second; Malcolm D. Whitman, Harvard, the former national lawn tennis champion, is third on the list, and Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, and E. T. Winston, Harvard, fill the remaining places in the first section.

A strong effort will be made this Winter to increase the interest in the sport. In addition to Class A interclub tournaments it is intended to arrange Class B matches for second teams to play on the opposite courts to Class A teams. National scratch and handicap tournaments will also be arranged. If the Yale courts are finished the Yale club will be admitted to membership in the National Association, and it is expected that the Squash Club will also join the organization. The ranking follows:

Section 1—Dr. Alfred Stillman 2d, Harvard; George Whitney, Harvard; Malcolm D. Whitman, Harvard; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino; E. T. Winston, Harvard.

Section 2—S. H. Bird, Princeton; H. Davis, Harvard; W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard; L. du Pont Irving, Harvard; J. O. Low, Heights Casino; D. P. Starr, Harvard.

Section 3—H. C. Bulkely, Columbia; A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino; S. Davis, Bridgeport Country Club; R. Goepel, Heights Casino; Hamilton Hadden, Harvard; E. du Pont Irving, Harvard; F. S. Keeler, Columbia; Frank Kidde, Montclair Athletic Club; Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia; J. V. Onativia, Jr., Harvard; E. W. Putnam, Columbia; A. W. Riley, Princeton; T. Sanger, Harvard; H. S. Satterlee, Harvard; S. Stoddart, Bridgeport Country Club.

Section 4—G. Abbott, Heights Casino; F. M. Bladgen, Harvard; H. A. Boyeson, Columbia; J. W. Bergen, Harvard; A. Cammack, Harvard; D. R. Catlin, Bridgeport Country Club; M. L. Cornell, Columbia; H. W. Hac, Englewood Field Club; T. Hague, Montclair Athletic Club; A. H. Lockett, Englewood Field Club; Arthur R. Marvin, Columbia; D. Mills, New Jersey League; D. R. Noyes, Columbia; T. Phelps, Harvard; W. W. Bell, Crescent A. C.; E. H. Fool, Harvard; W. E. G. Pope, Crescent A. C.; R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino; Dr. Ewing Taylor, Harvard; Allan Tobey, Princeton; M. L. Terrance, Crescent A. C.; R. H. White, Columbia; R. E. Wigham, Columbia; J. H. Williams, Heights Casino.

FOUR TENNIS SURVIVORS.

National Fall Squash Tournament Reaches Semi-Final Round.

With the completion of play yesterday four survivors were left in the Fall tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association, at the Heights Casino, Brooklyn. The Harvard Club and Heights Casino are equally represented in the semi-final round. J. O. Low and Charles M. Bull, Jr., will play for the Heights Casino, while J. V. Onatavia, Jr., and E. du Pont Irving represent the Crimson organization.

Three matches were played, two of which required extra games to reach a decision. J. O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia, 16—13, 12—15, 15—2. Low led 13—5 in the first game, but Keeler rallied and made it deuce. The Brooklyn player captured the extra games. Low again led 11—4 in the second game, but a splendid recovery by Keeler enabled the latter to make the games even. Keeler went to pieces in the final game. His placement shots were good, but he lacked the speed and aggressiveness of Low, who will play du Pont Irving in the semi-final round.

Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, found H. C. Bulkely, Columbia, a hard proposition. It was an interesting game, with first one player and then the other in the lead. Bull is drawn against Onatavia, who scored a straight-game victory over A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino. The summary:

Third Round.—J. O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia, 16—13, 12—15 15—2; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, defeated H. C. Bulkely, Columbia, 15—5, 10—15, 15—7; J. V. Onatavia, Jr., Harvard, defeated A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, 15—11, 15—6.

Athlete Rau Killed in War.

Verification of a report that Rau, the champion sprinter of Germany, was killed in the war before Mons, France, was received here yesterday by Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish runner, who was a close friend of Rau. Clippings from a Finnish paper conveyed the information that Rau had been shot in a German charge on French intrenchments more than a month ago. He was an officer in the Kaiser's army, but his rank was not stated in the dispatch. Rau represented his country in the last Olympic Games, but because of an injury previous to the games did not figure very prominently. He ran fifth in the 220-meter contest, finishing behind Lippincott, Reidpath, and Young of the United States and Applegarth of England. He was credited with 0:10 4-5 for the 100 meters in a race in Germany, which now stands as a record for the country. Rau claimed he ran the distance in 0:10 3-5, but this mark was not allowed. He was one of the foreign athletes who were scheduled to come here next year for the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in August.

Record in Boston Six-Day Race.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—A new record for the first six hours was made by the eleven teams entered for the six-day bicycle race, which began here today. George Wiley, who was paired with Clarence Carman, withdrew to devote his attention to motor-paced racing. His place was taken by George Cameron of New York. All the teams were even at 149 miles 3 laps, seven miles ahead of the record, at the end of the first six hours. The competing teams were: Goulett-Hill, Moran-McNamara, Waitbour-Root, Lawson-Drobach, Carman-Cameron, Thomas-Ryan, Rudi Russe-Madonna, Lawrence-Magin, Kopsky-Hansen, Anderson-Mitten, Piercy-Logan. The teams will race from 4 o'clock each afternoon until 2 o'clock the following morning, except on Sunday, when an earlier closing hour will be set.

WOLGAST BREAKS ARM, BOUT STOPS

Freddie Welsh Outpoints ex-Champion in Eight Rounds at the Garden.

After boxing eight rounds, the last three with a broken arm, "Ad" Wolgast threw up the sponge and admitted himself defeated in his bout with Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion of the world, last night in Madison Square Garden.

The bout was to have gone ten rounds, and as it was the first appearance here of Welsh since he won his title in his fight with Willie Ritchie in England, an old-fashioned fight-loving crowd was in attendance and fairly well filled the Garden. Clubmen who have not been much in evidence of late at fistic encounters returned to the game feeling sure that the known fighting qualities of Wolgast and the expert boxing of Welsh would make a meeting worth seeing even if it did not result in a knock-down and drag-out affair. It would take a couple of the rough fighters of the Wolgast type to bring that about, but Welsh's promises to make it a knockout affair brought them back in hopes that the meeting would at least result in a good lively mix-up.

That possibility perhaps brought the attendance of a couple of women, who appeared just before the opening bout, dressed in riding costumes, over which they wore heavy automobile coats and covered their heads with soft hats of the prevailing fashion. Their seats were on the Fourth Avenue side of the Garden, and their appearance in the amphitheatre was detected at once by sharp eyes of the throng that packed the galleries, and they were escorted to their seats by their rather shamefaced escort to a chorus of catcalls and shouts such as only the gallery boys can indulge in. Once the boxing began they were forgotten, however.

With the two preliminary rounds out of the way, the first one a joke and the second a lively bout of ten rounds between Ed Morgan of England and Eddie Wallace of Brooklyn, which was won by the local boy, the principals in the main event bounded into the ring exactly at 10 o'clock, which feature of the evening contributed to the satisfaction of the crowd, who registered a mental vote of thanks to the new interests that recently took over the big arena for boxing exhibitions.

"Ad" Wolgast, the "Michigan wildcat" and a former holder of the lightweight title, was first to appear and was greeted with a most enthusiastic round of applause, as he was from the first a manifest favorite with the crowd.

Stripped of his brown bathrobe and standing in his gray trunks and American colors for a belt he weighed 135½ pounds and took the northwest corner of the ring. There was a sure-enough bear-like, cat-'em-alive cast to his features as he glanced up when Welsh leaped through the ropes nimbly and took a seat in the opposite corner. The champion's green bathrobe covered a figure that was that of a perfectly trained athlete. The belt of dark green covered a muscular trunk devoid of everything but bone and muscle, and as he stripped and showed his clear, clean skin he was greeted with the cheers of those who recognized the athlete trained to the minute. His weight was announced as exactly 136 pounds. His smile was one of confidence, and it was a sort of continuous performance all through the grim meeting, in which he got only a few well-placed stinging welts that should have taken the smile from any one's countenance.

That Wolgast was out for blood was shown when the men jumped to the centre of the ring for the first round. Wolgast was the aggressor and as was expected began to rush and got in a good welt on Welsh's body with which the latter replied with three rapid blows—left, right, left—on Wolgast's rudy countenance. After an exchange of love taps in Welsh's corner there was a clinch in the centre of the ring, with Wolgast getting in a smart upper cut and then a body blow with his left before Welsh got away. Welsh accepted the slugging features of this round by sending in short-arm blows in close quarters in retaliation. It was rough and apparently determined to show that he could fight as well as box. But it was the sort of tactics at which Wolgast was his superior and at which he excelled. Welsh got in two good body blows just before the bell sent the men to their corners. Wolgast had the better of the round.

Sharp, close work marked the opening in the second round, Wolgast crouching low and getting blow after blow in the face in the exchanges in which he landed on Welsh's wind and made the champion wince as they struck home. Wolgast was using his right most effectively at close quarters, though the way in which he plied his left at intervals showed that he was no one-handed worker. Welsh aimed at Wolgast's head continuously, and his pre-eminent skill as a boxer made him land almost at will except when the men were at close quarters, when Wolgast would get in his powerful punch, playing tattoos against the ribs of his lighter rival. The Michigan boy got in one uppercut that sent Welsh's head back with a jolt that made it snap like a whip, to which Welsh replied with three more of his long-arm blows in lightning succession. The round ended just after Wolgast, goaded to desperation by his inability to break Welsh's guard, rushed him for a couple of stinging blows, the first a right swing and the second a left-half uppercut. If force of blows told, Wolgast had a trifle the better of it, but if boxing points were the measurement Welsh had a trifle the better of it in this round.

Welsh showed more of his skill as a dancer and ability to get away from punishment in the third, when he relied more on his skill than on the force of his blows. Wolgast was still trying to make brute strength count. There were repeated clinches as a result, and the referee had to break them so repeatedly that it was plain that the round was meant by Welsh as a breathing spell. But just at its end Wolgast managed to rush things and shoved Welsh to the ropes on three occasions, banging at his wind, and as Welsh slipped on one attempt to sidestep Wolgast landed a terrific uppercut that brought Welsh's teeth together with a snap and for an instant wiped the theatrical smile from his face. It was this blow that Wolgast says was the direct cause of his quitting, though he did not feel its full effect until he had gone two rounds longer.

That Wolgast was suffering much pain was shown in the next two rounds, for he slowed up perceptibly and ceased in a measure his aggressiveness. He clinched his teeth, rushed in in bull fashion as usual, and showed a tendency in the fourth to go easy with his right hand and depend on his left. But at the conclusion of the round he made no complaint, though to those in his corner it was plain that his arm was puffed just above the wrist.

In the sixth, Wolgast could do little but accept without much effective return the swings and jabs that Welsh sent at him in showers, landing almost at will when the pair were not in their frequent clinches.

Wolgast's aggressiveness was there, but his viciousness was gone, and though he drove his left repeatedly at Welsh's ribs and chest, and tried to get up at his chin, his right hand was of no service.

In the seventh and eighth Wolgast worked almost entirely with his one hand, and, of course, at such odds with so sprightly an opponent, who had not been weakened by punishment, the affair became a farce so far as fighting went. Wolgast was game and accepted the punishment as it came. Welsh said after the bout that in the last three rounds he did nothing but box a trifle and ward off Wolgast's blows and savage rushes as best he could as he felt certain from Wolgast's failure to use his right that his hand or arm was out of commission and that he had not the heart to continue to punish so game a rival as Wolgast was showing himself to be.

At the end of the eighth round Wolgast told his seconds that it would not be safe to go on any longer, as he knew that either his arm or wrist was broken, and so the bout came to an end, an inglorious one for the crowd, that wishes to see one or the other settle the question of supremacy with a knockout blow.

UMPIRE SHERIDAN DEAD.

Heart Failure Ends Long Career of Dean of All "Arbitrators."

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 2.—"Jack" Sheridan, dean of the umpiring staff of the American League, died here today from a sudden attack of heart failure following a three weeks' illness. He was 62 years old and had been an umpire thirty years. His illness followed a sunstroke suffered in the course of a game in August. Sheridan and William Klem accompanied the Giants and White Sox around the world as umpires last Winter.

HIGH SALARIES MUST GO.

Baseball Peace Will Wipe Out Fabulous Demands of Players.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Representatives of organized baseball and the Federal League have reached an agreement on the subject of players' inflated salaries even though they are not yet ready for a general peace proclamation, according to a statement tonight by Charles Weeghman after a long session with August Herrmann, President of the National Commission.

"Club owners have tired of putting up small fortunes in order to hold their stars, and for instance Walter Johnson's latest demand that he be paid $20,000 for a signature on a Federal contract. That means $700 a game, assuming that he would appear in thirty full games.

"The baseball men I have conferred with are opposed to these high salaries. Not only will the new contracts of the stars contain lower figures, but the clubs will cease to number as many players as last year."

Glimm First in Columbia Run.

W. F. Glimm, a senior, won the second Van Amringe cross-country run at Columbia University yesterday afternoon, covering the six-mile course in the actual time of 30:13. The course was lengthened a mile, but in spite of this fact a big field started, and only two of the runners dropped out. L. G. Smith, a senior, and Captain of the 'Varsity cross-country team, finished eleventh, after winning the first Van Amringe run with ease. Smith ran from scratch. The order of finish follows:

1—W. F. Glimm, '15, (4 minutes,) 34:13; 2—W. H. Diekmann, (4½ minutes;) 3—R. L. Hunt, '17, (5 minutes;) 4—T. W. De Muth, '16L., (5 minutes;) 5—R. F. Shepherd, '17, (3 minutes;) 6—H. W. Look, '17, (4½ minutes;) 12—L. G. Smith, '15, (scratch;) 13—M. Shiffman, '16, (4 minutes;) 14—R. A. Thompson, '17, (5 minutes;) 15—W. Blecker, '15, (6 minutes.)

Levy Victor in English Billiard.

Play in the amateur English billiard championship tournament for the Dewar Challenge Trophy started at Doyle's Academy, in Forty-second Street, last night, when Sylvester Levy scored an unexpected victory over Fred Ridgeway by a score of 250 to 175. Levy took forty-six innings to run off the necessary points. Ridgeway was eliminated from the tournament and will not be played on a game for below his usual standard. He missed many easy attempts to tally, and otherwise helped Levy to victory by invariably leaving the ivories in good position for his opponent. Twenty men will take part in the tournament. Tonight Howard Jones will play John Knight. Score by innings:

Levy—1 4 9 9 9 0 0 0 2 0 9 0 14 3 0 3 4 4
19 12 2 17 0 0 13 1 4 15 0 0 2 1 0 8 4 2 0 4 6 18
0 11 4 5 17 14. Total—250. High run—19. Average—5 20-46.

Ridgeway—0 17 0 2 3 9 0 8 0 6 1 2 0 0 14 1
6 0 0 0 2 0 0 5 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 5 0 8 6 0
6 7 0 11 0 2 6. Total—175. High run—39. Average—3 40-45.

Another Saddle Record for Uhlan.

C. K. G. Billings of this city, who now uses the champion trotter Uhlan as a saddle horse, amused himself on Sunday at his farm on the James River, just outside of Richmond, Va., by trotting Uhlan under saddle against time. Mr. Billings tipped the scale at 191½ pounds as he weighed out for the trial, which was merely a dash of an eighth of a mile. Over the Saratoga track during the August racing, Mr. Billings rode his famous black gelding an eighth in 0:13½, which was a world's record for the distance. On Sunday the big horse did the trick in 0:13, with "Ed" Tipton and C. G. Wilson of this city, Fred W. Stevenson of Chicago, Capt. Thomas Farrington of Lexington, Ky., and W. J. Careter of Richmond acting as timers. One watch caught the performance at 0:12¾, but the others stopped at 0:13 flat, and that was accepted as the record.

In case Directum succeeds in his attempt to beat Uhlan's harness mile record of 1:58¼, this week, Mr. Billings has announced that he will have Uhlan sent against time to sulky, though he has been retired from harness efforts for the past two years.

JIM BLUEJACKET REPENTS TOO LATE

Giants Will Not Take Back Indian Pitcher Who Jumped to the Federals.

Jim Bluejacket, the Cherokee Indian pitcher, who jumped the Giants to join the Brooklyn "Feds" last season, is sorry now and wants to come back to the New York team. President Hempstead and Secretary Foster both said yesterday that they would have absolutely nothing to do with the jumper and that he would not be taken back under any consideration.

Bluejacket was purchased by the Giants last season from the Bloomington, Ill., club. When the purchase was announced the Indian pitcher was besieged by Federal League scouts, and, despite the fact that the New York club had assumed his Bloomington contract, Bluejacket ignored it and signed with the Federals for a big salary.

Bluejacket was not a whirlwind success with the Brooklyn "Feds," although he pitched several high-class games and for a time was quite an attraction. His work, however, did not impress the Brooklyn club so very much, and it is stated that the salary which he has been offered for next season was not as large as he expected. Like several other players, Bluejacket is afraid of the Federal League's future, and wants to line up with organized ball again before the break comes.

"We don't want any deserters in our club," said President Hempstead yesterday. "Bluejacket broke his contract with us and now he can go his own way. We don't want him."

Secretary Foster remarked also that while the Brooklyn Federal club owners have stated many times that it was against their policy to harbor contract jumpers, they nevertheless knew that Bluejacket's contract with the Bloomington club was also binding with the Giants, and yet they did not hesitate to countenance his breaking this contract.

Bluejacket's case is typical of many others which will come before organized ball before next season. The major leagues are fully determined not to take back any of the players who jumped to the Federals, and the jumpers are in a position now where they must stick at any salary which is offered them or not play ball at all. They have no redress whatever, if they are dissatis

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20,329.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BRESLAU BROS., INC., Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1914, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above-named alleged bankrupt, and that said alleged bankrupt has filed schedules of its property and a list of its creditors as required by law, which schedules may be examined at this office.

And you are further notified that after the alleged bankrupt has been examined in open court the said alleged bankrupt proposes to offer terms of composition to its creditors of 85%, payable 20% cash and 8% in a 30 days' note and 5% in a 60 days' note, and that a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, act upon the composition proposed by the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, November 2, 1914.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BOHNE McLAUGHLIN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the above Court the personal property and effects of the above company, consisting of Commission Certificates, Prayer Books, Marriage Certificates, Beads, Crucifixes, Ruby Glasses, Small Pictures, Religious Articles, Chalices, Ciboria, Rosary Lamps, Candlesticks, Candelabra, Vestments, Banners, Priests' Cassocks, Boys' Cassocks, Albs and Surplices, Marble Fonts, Altar Laces, Statuary, Candles, Tapers, etc., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, to be held at the store and building formerly occupied by the said company at No. 34 Barclay Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Friday, November 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., in accordance with terms of sale, to be then announced, and subject to confirmation by the Court.

Dated New York, Oct. 31st, 1914.

WILLIAM A. SHIELDS, Receiver of the Property.

EVERETT D. BARLOW, Attorney for the Receiver, Office and P. O. Address, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

SUBSCRIBE TO STOCK OF RESERVE BANK

$3,229,290 in Gold or Certificates Received Here from Member Institutions.

VOLUNTEER STAFF FORMED

City Banks Lend Employes to Handle Deposits Stored Temporarily in Clearing House Vaults.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York received yesterday $3,229,290 on account of subscriptions to its capital stock, in answer to the call sent out by the Federal Reserve Board for the first installment, amounting to 1 per cent. of the capital and surplus of each member bank. The membership consists of all the national banks in the State, numbering 474, and the aggregate payments will be about $200,000 more than was received yesterday. The members outside of this city sent their money by express and registered mail, and it is expected that the balance due will arrive tomorrow.

As the Federal Reserve Bank has no vaults of its own, it had arranged that the money should be sent to the Clearing House, the vaults of which had been put at its disposal. There a counter was rigged up and a force of men from various banking institutions was put to work, under the supervision of B. W. Jones, Assistant Secretary of the Bankers' Trust Company, who was designated Acting Assistant Cashier of the Reserve Bank.

The largest payments were made by the national banks in this city and these were brought in by officials of the banks. Deliveries by express and registered mail were received throughout the day. Payment had to be made in gold or gold certificates and Mr. Jones and his assistants were kept busy counting the $20 gold pieces that came in, although most of the payments were made in certificates. These had to be counted, too, but they could be handled more quickly and were in large denominations. It was nearly 6 o'clock before all the money had been counted and stowed away in the Clearing House vaults.

The member banks in the interior were urged to make their payments from money in their own vaults rather than to ask their correspondent banks here to pay out of balances maintained by the country banks, and in almost every case they did so. One of the largest banks was called upon to pay less than $10,000 on behalf of its country correspondents and another had but three requests to make payments. There were some cases in which the city bank was called upon to make the payment merely to save time, the country bank stating that it would forward the amount in gold or certificates to restore its balance.

The Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank made public this circular sent to member banks yesterday by Pierre Jay, Chairman:

The Directors have received from the Secretary of the Treasury a telegram dated Oct. 26, in which he expresses his intention of formally announcing the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks in each of the Federal Reserve districts on Nov. 16, 1914. In view of the shortness of the time between the receipt of this telegram and the proposed date of opening, it is obviously impossible for the Directors and officers of this bank to assemble a permanent organization adequate to receive the volume of reserves to be deposited by member banks and transact such business as may be undertaken at first. The staff of the bank at its opening must, therefore, of necessity be largely temporary, drawn from the banks in this city, until the permanent staff can be gradually selected. The spirit of co-operation shown by those banks which have already been asked to contribute to this temporary staff is evidence that the member banks reciprocate the earnest desire of the Directors that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York shall be conducted with due regard to efficiency and security and in such manner as to be of service to its member banks.

On Nov. 16 payments on account of the part of their reserves which the members are required to keep in the Reserve Bank will be due. These will be about $100,000,000, so that the force, temporary or permanent, will have a much bigger job than it had yesterday. In their circular the Directors ask that these payments be made in gold so far as possible. The circular says:

In order that the Federal reserve system may from the outset become the main depositary of the gold reserves of the country, the Directors desire most earnestly to urge upon member banks in this district that they should prepare to make their transfers of reserves in gold or gold certificates as far as practicable. They are, however, requested to postpone making definite arrangements to transfer their reserves until they receive more explicit advices, which will be contained in a circular soon to be issued.

No State institutions have yet become members of the Federal Reserve Bank and in general they have shown no desire to do so at present. There are, however, two exceptions in this city, the Broadway Trust Company and the Hudson Trust Company. They made application some time ago, but these have not yet been passed on by the Federal Reserve Board. It was expected yesterday that such action would be taken soon, and possibly in time for the two trust companies to become members by the time the Reserve Bank is established, two weeks from now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The first assessment upon the Federal Reserve Banks for the maintenance of the Reserve Bank system was announced to all member banks today. The assessment is 4 four-tenths of 1 per cent. of the capital stock allotted to applying member banks, which has been estimated to be at full face value $110,000,000. This covers all banks in the system, and means a levy of about $440,000.

The money is made to defray all expenses of the system for the first half year. The Reserve Board has been unable to estimate the cost of its maintenance with exactness, owing to the fact that the entire staff of the office has not been organized. A part of the force employed for the eight months since the work of organization began has been lent by the Treasury Department.

CALL RATE COMING DOWN.

Controller Williams Gets Reassuring Reports from National Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Controller of the Currency Williams received information today that led him to believe that the rate of interest on call loans was coming down. The record of New York banks has been particularly good, and from other large cities reports have come equally gratifying to the Treasury Department, though some banks in Chicago and Boston have held out for rates materially higher than the 6 per cent. level which the Controller thinks is ample.

The fear that in the present period of financial stress national banks might be generally striving to keep up a high rate of interest on call loans prompted the Controller to send out a telegram of inquiry today to ascertain the actual practice as far as possible.

National banks in this city received telegrams yesterday from John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, asking them to wire him what was the highest rate of interest charged last week on call loans; the highest rate charged yesterday; when they intended to reduce all such loans to 6 per cent., and what justification they had for charging more than 6 per cent., when most of the banks, large and small, in the city recognized that as the prevailing rate.

Call loans at more than 6 per cent., it was said yesterday, were as a rule of a special character, and in such cases the borrower could have the rate reduced by greater diversification of collateral or changes in other respects.

REJECT ROCK ISLAND OFFER.

Protective Committee Unable to Accept Bond Compromise.

N. L. Amster of Boston, who holds 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds of the Rock Island Railroad Company and who opposed the sale at foreclosure of the collateral back of these bonds, now offers to withdraw his objections and join the Bondholders' Protective Committee if one of his suggestions is followed. The collateral in question consists of $74,000,000 in stock of the Rock Island Railway Company.

Mr. Amster says that he will unite the $6,000,000 bonds he represents to the $40,000,000 deposited with the committee provided "all the pledged stock is bought for the benefit of all the bondholders."

"In addition to this," said he yesterday in a circular, "I am sure that I will get $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 more of the bonds to join in that request—in fact, I believe that most of the outstanding bonds will join, for, through that, every bondholder will be sure to get his pro rata of the pledged stock, and it will do away with the need of obtaining cash to pay undepositing bondholders, and without incurring further expenses."

Albert Rathbone, counsel for the Protective Committee, said yesterday that it would not be possible to follow Mr. Amster's plan because it would necessitate the compulsory exchange of bonds by all the bondholders for the railway company stock, a step that was not provided for in the trust agreement when the bonds were issued.

N.Y.C. SYNDICATE DISSOLVES

Members Will Consult Committee of Seven Before Entering Market.

The syndicate, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., which underwrote last April $40,000,000 New York Central refunding and improvement 4½ per cent. bonds, will be dissolved on Nov. 11. The original life of the syndicate was to end on Oct. 11, but was extended, subject to termination on ten days' notice to members.

When the extension was taken the offering price of the bonds was dropped from 95¾ to 89½. It was said yesterday that no price would be fixed for the syndicate members when they take up their share of the bonds, but the recommendation will be made that they consult with the Committee of Seven, which has charge of bond dealings, before entering the market broadly.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Antique furniture, bric-a-brac, cut glass, &c., collected by the late Edward L. Stevens, Associate City Superintendent, will be sold at the Merwin Galleries, 16 East Fortieth Street, on Thursday and Friday afternoons. Mr. Stevens's private library will be sold at the same place on the morning and afternoon of Nov. 13.

A communication has been received by the Board of Education from the Teachers' Council expressing appreciation of the board's action in authorizing the payment of the expenses of President Gross of the Council in connection with his attendance at the convention of the National Education Association.

It has been decided to assign a regular teacher to P. S. 144, Brooklyn, instead of a third head of department, said teacher to have no official class, but to be assigned to the work of teaching as the Principal may direct.

Isidore Brintaum has been appointed as a first-grade clerk in the Bureau of Supplies.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to transfer the sum of $1,600 from the general repairs account for Queens to the general plant equipment (furniture) account, (Queens,) to defray the cost of replacing the pupils' desks and seats in the assembly room of P. S. 85, Queens, with opera chairs.

Dated November 2d, 1914.

JACOB L. NEWMAN, Ancillary Receiver, 810 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Ancillary Receiver, 164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

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REGENTS' AND COLLEGE ENTRANCE examinations, not because they are stupid, but because the grade system of nearly all schools prevents individual instruction. A pupil can easily make sixty counts between October and June, and a backward pupil will find that he can do two years' work in one.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey—In the matter of OPPE SHOE COMPANY, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of Sale.

Take notice that the undersigned ancillary receiver of said bankrupt will sell at public auction, subject to the confirmation of this court, on Wednesday, November 4th, 1914, at 10:00 A. M., at the premises of A. Morton Oppenheim & Co., No. 788 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., the stock of boots, shoes, and other like merchandise, including all furniture and fixtures belonging to the estate of said alleged bankrupt.

Dated November 2d, 1914.

JACOB L. NEWMAN, Ancillary Receiver, 810 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The principal disturbance Monday night was north of Minnesota, evidently moving to the Northeast. No precipitation of consequence has occurred in the last twenty-four hours, except in Washington and Oregon, although scattered rains have occurred in the upper lake region.

High temperature continues in the Missouri Valley and the Southwest. In the lake region and New England the temperature has fallen.

A continuance of fair weather Tuesday and Wednesday is indicated in all districts, except the lake region, where unsettled weather, with occasional light rains, are probable.

It will be somewhat cooler in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, also in Minnesota and Iowa. Elsewhere moderate temperature will continue.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh northwest Tuesday and Wednesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light east to southeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday; probably occasional rains Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	39	50	4 P. M.	53	60
6 A. M.	36	49	6 P. M.	51	56
9 A. M.	42	52	9 P. M.	46	52
12 M.	50	63	11 P. M.	48	49

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 49.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 64 degrees at 1:50 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.67 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.86 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:55–550 10 Av.; John Hidner.....Slight
1:10–254 Grand St.; Morris Cinmithbun.$500
1:15–408 1 Av.; N. G. Bumuro.....$200
2:15–478 10 Av.; Jacob Bernstein....Slight
2:30–1,484 Amsterdam Av.; John Coleman .....Slight
5:30–65 Columbia St.; David Huid....Slight
6:35–222 E. 109 St.; Baron & Takay..Slight
6:55–2,970 8 Av.; John T. Horton....Slight
7:55–156 Essex St.; M. Jawitz.....Slight
9:45–85 Willett St.; Louis Reichert..Slight

P. M.

2:00–2 E. 115 St.; Isaac Finkelstein..Slight
4:20–34 Scammel St.; Philip Berkman.Slight
4:50–804 E. 9 St.; A. Fleischman....Slight
5:55–718 Fairmount Pl.; not given..Slight
5:55–976 Tinton Av.; Fred Jewell....Slight
6:00–89 Varick St.; Max Drucker.....$100
6:25–52 E. 8 St.; Kresel & Firstenberg .....Slight
7:20–214 W. 76 St.; Albert C. Hall....$200
7:30–132 Greene St.; Model Underwear Company $1,500
7:35–Chatham Sq.; "L" structure.....Slight
7:55–208-210 Wooster St.; H. Waltner.$25,000
8:50–542 Greenwich St.; John Lucas..Slight
9:20–534 W. 27 St.; J. Williams & Co.Slight
10:35–108 Morningside Av.; Jos. McCauley .....Slight
10:45–330 E. 98 St.; Schwartz Bros....Slight
10:50–1,477 Amsterdam Av.; J. Butler..Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Capt. F. L. Buck, C. A. C., to Q. M. C., reporting to Comdg. Gen. Phpn. Dept. for duty.

Capt. J. E. Bastion, M. C., detailed a member of the Examining Board at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., vice Major M. A. W. Shockley, M. C., relieved.

2d Lt. C. C. Reynolds, 5 F. A., in addition to duties at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, assume charge of duties assigned to 1st Lt. G. E. Manning, retired, in orders June 5. Lt. Manning relieved and to his home.

Major P. D. Lochridge, 15 Cav., to detached and Major C. Marshall, Cav., from detached and assigned to 11 Cav.

Chaplain J. L. Maddox, to 17 Inf. He will go to Ft. Myer, Va., about Nov. 30, for five days, then to El Paso, Texas.

2d Lt. F. M. Leonhal, 20 Inf., to Letterman Hospital, San Fran., and 2d Lt. F. C. Armstrong, C. A. C., to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., both for examination for detail in Aviation Section G. S.

Changes in 5 Cav. Nov. 13: Capts. H. O. Willard, to Troop H, and L. Foerster, from Troop H to Ft. Myer, Va.

Transfers Feb. 1: Cav.—2d Lts. C. M. Haverkamp, 10 to 4; G. W. Chipman, 6 to 4; F. A.—J. E. Hatch, 5 to 1. Each will sail about Feb. 5 for Honolulu.

Relieved from assignment to 5 Inf.: Capt. C. Nelson, 20 Inf., to Ft. Eastman, and 2d Lt. M. D. Welly. Each will remain at present station until further orders.

Transfers to 5 Inf. Nov. 1: Capts. J. A. Moss, 29; W. Bugbee, 21; 1st Lt. E. Farmer, 11, and 2d Lt. J. C. Van Santvoord, 22.

Transfers Feb. 1: Inf.—Capts. H. M. Bankhead, 17 to 8; B. P. Johnson, 20 to 24; E. B. Mitchell, 14 to 24; W. Harvey, 14 to 15; G. H. Shelton, 24; 2d Lts. W. Sloan, 24; Byers, 12 to 8, and S. J. Chamberlin, 16 to 8; Cav., Capts. H. S. Terrell, 10 to 7; B. N. Rittenhouse, 6 to 7, and B. Palmer, unassigned, to 20 Cav.; 1st Lt. F. Wallace, 9 to 2. Each will sail about Feb. 5 for Manila.

Maj. F. C. Marshall, relieved from duty as Insp.-Inst. of Cav of Militia, Dec. 1.

Capt. T. A. Roberts, Cav., to duty as Insp.-Inst. of Cav. of Militia, Dec. 1, with station at Hartford, Conn.

C. A. C. promotions: J. A. Mack, from 1st Lt. to Capt., and J. P. McCaskey, Jr., and E. S. Harrison, from 2d Lts. to 1st Lts. Capt. Mack will comply with orders Oct. 24. Lt. McCaskey will remain at present station, and Lt. Harrison to coast defenses of Puget Sound.

An Ord. Dept. Board, Col. J. T. Thompson and Lt.-Cols. C. B. Wheeler and G. Montgomery, appointed to meet at N. Y. Arsenal Nov. 14, to make recommendation for detail of an officer to the O. D. in the grade of Maj.

Orders Aug. 26 as to 1st Lt. T. C. Walker, M. R. C., revoked.

Capt. L. Garcia, M. C., Ft. Rodman, Mass., to Ft. Levett, Me.

Relieved from assignment to the 10 Inf., Feb. 1; 1st Lts. W. J. Fitzmaurice and F. B. Allderdice. Each will proceed to the U. S. and report at Q. M. Gen. on arrival.

Inf. transfers ordered, effective as specified: Capt. C. D. Herron, 23 to 10, Dec. 1; 1st Lts. H. B. Clagett, 23 to 10, Feb. 1, and G. C. Lawrason, 10 to 10, Feb. 1.

Relieved from assignment to regt. indicated, Feb. 1: Inf.—Col. F. B. Jones, 8; Capts. R. G Rutherford, Jr., and V. M. Elmore, 24, and 2d Lt. C. Bluemel, 8. F. A.—2d Lt. G. G. Seaman, 2. Each to the U. S. after Feb. 15.

Leaves: Capt. T. H. Johnson, M. C., 4 months; Chaplain E. Pneuson, C. A. C., 1 month; Capt. W. H. Peck, Q. M. C., to Dec. 5.

Orders Oct. 29 amended to read: Capt. G. A. Wieser, 15 Inf., 2 months' leave.

Navy Orders.

Comdr. R. R. Ralknap, Asst. Navy Attache, Berlin, to command the Chester.

Ensigns G. B. Ashe, the Louisiana, to the Sacramento, and E. Coll, the South Dakota, to the Buffalo.

Surg. A. Farenholt, the Missouri, to the St. Louis.

Ch. Machs. J. H. Morrison, to the Wisconsin; F. P. Mugan, to Boston Yard, and G. Croftin, from William Cramp & Sons to New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, in connection with fitting out the Oklahoma and duty on board when commissioned.

Machs. J. McN. D. Knowles, and J. H. Warman, Boston Yard, to Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., in connection with fitting out the Nevada and duty on board when commissioned, and Ch. Carp. F. G. McKay, Phila. Yard, to N. Y. Shipbuilding Co., Camden, in connection with fitting out the Oklahoma and duty on board when commissioned.

Carps. D. Campbell, recvg. ship at Phila., to Phila. Navy Yard, and S. L. Lovett, Boston Yard, to Fore River Co., the fitting the Nevada and on board when commissioned.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Caesar at Charleston, S. C.; Nereus, at Venus; Hancock, at Fort au Prince; Raleigh and Yorktown, at La Paz, Utah, Prairie, Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, Arkansas, and the Michigan at Hampton Roads; Jason and the Arethusa, at New York Yard; Saratoga, at Shanghai; Peoria and Waban, at Charleston; Wheeling and Celtic, at President Roads; Accomac, at Boston, Ontario, at Norfolk; Proteus, at Phila.

Sailed—New York, New York Yard for Hampton Roads; Petrel, Progreso for Vera Cruz, and the Supply, Manila for Guam.

The Buffalo, now at Mare Island, will leave for Mexican waters about Nov. 7.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

FISHER, BELLA, (Sept. 27;) realty, about $1,000; personalty, about $500; 68 E. 91st St, and contents, to Erna and Hilda E. Fisher, 3-5 and 2-5 respectively; $10,000 in trust for life to Josephine Meyer; $1,000 in trust for life to Jacob Meyer; residue: 1-3 to Erna Fisher, 1-3 to Hilda E. Fisher, 2-9 to Edward P. Fisher, 1-9 to William J. Fisher.

RAYMOND, JULIET W., (Oct. 13;) realty, $20,000; personalty, $40,000; $1,000 each to Juliette Green, Juliette Pous, and Julette Wagner; household effects and jewelry to be distributed among relatives; residue in trust income for life to son, Henry Warren Raymond.

STIEFEL, ISAAC, (Oct. 13;) realty, over $5,000; personalty, over $1,000; residue to widow, Bella.

STRAUSS, ELISE MORANGE, (Sept. 10;) personalty, $4,000; $1,000 to Ernestine Auerbach; residue, equally to Helena, Bernard, Alfred, Morton, Harry, Morris, and Daniel Lowenstein, and Frieda Hyman, Helena Heller, and Flora Pistelnick.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

382—US v. Elie Portale.—Judgment reversed and caused remanded.

383 and 384—The Pullman Co. v. W. V. Knott.—Decrees affirmed with costs.

889, Oct. term, 1913—Franklin K. Lane, Sec'y of the Interior, v. Cornelius C. Watts.—Petition for leave to file application for rehearing denied.

519—Carrie H. Collins v. Wm. H. Phillips.—Motions for order of publication and motion to correct writ of error and citation granted.

845—J. J. Brolan v. US.—Motion to amend writ of error granted.

499—US, by James C. McReynolds, Att'y Gen., v. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.; 604—David Yost v. Dallas County, and 496—Geneva Furniture Mfg. Co. v. S. Karpen & Bros.—Motions to advance granted and cases assigned for argument Dec. 7 next.

652—Minerals Separation, Ltd., v. James M. Hyde.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

604—David Yost v. Dallas County.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to bring up the whole record and cause denied.

655—H. B. Borland Fuel Central Trust Co. of Ill.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

656—Marie H. Kelly v. Ill. State Trust Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

60—Jehu H. Clendaniel v. Hon. Henry C. Conrad of Delaware.—Dismissed, with costs.

409—US v. Holland-American Line.—Judgment affirmed by an equally divided court and cause remanded.

61—Antonio Maria Peralla v. California.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

343—Eliza M. Britton v. Augustin B. Wheeler.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

20—Marvin W. Mills v. territory of New Mexico.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

26—C. J. Rixey, an insane person, v. Robert H. Cox.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

16—Washington Dredging & Improvement Co. v. State of Washington.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

35—J. A. Miller v. First Nat'l Bank of Albuquerque.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

33—William Rabb v. Louisiana.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

136 and 162 (Oct. term, 1913)—US v. A., T. & S. F. Ry., and 137 and 163 (Oct. term, 1913)—US v. Union Pacific R. R.—Motion to recall and mandates and modified decrees herein submitted for appellants.

630—U. S. v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.—Motion to advance submitted.

699—George D. Howell v. Mechanics & Metals Natl. Bank.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

70—Carolina Glass Co. v. William J. Murray; 85—Same v. South Carolina, and 569 and 570—Same v. Wm. J. Murray.—Motion to consolidate these cases to be heard when No. 570 is reached granted.

456—Mutual Film Corp. v. the Industrial Commission of Ohio; 457—Same v. same.—Motion to advance submitted.

218—The Yazoo & Miss. Valley R. R. v. Ada R. Wright.—Motion to affirm submitted.

51—Nancy Neron Longpre v. Clemense Diaz y Quinones.—Passed on account of sickness of counsel, to be restored.

36—Twin Falls Canal Co. v. Idaho.—Argument continued.

34—Ephraim Simon v. Southern Ry.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Nov. 5: 34, 41, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, and 56.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Departmental recognition is awarded to the following members of the force for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in line of duty:

HONORABLE MENTION.

Lieut. George Haerle, commanding detectives, 39; Patrolmen Patrick Gilshinan, 28; Henry Welland, and W. G. Campbell, 63; Jos. Brown, 5; H. Hickey, 9; Conk. 194; Frederick Nau, 39; Timothy O'Connor, 281; J. J. Phillips, 12; W. A. McClaury, 149; D. F. Stark, 155.

COMMENDATION.

Lieut. P. H. Gildea and Acting Detective Sergt. J. J. Gegan, Detective Bureau; J. S. Neun, Acting Detective Sergeant; Patrolmen G. J. Whitney, Traf. Div. A; Joseph Green, 163; N. A. Davis and George Mers, 1 Insp. Dist.; F. A. Timmes, 32; M. A. Noonan, Traf. Subdiv. C; Patrick Griffin and C. J. Stuckle, 147; G. B. Mooney, 28; C. J. Mills, 28; Hugh O'Donnell, 251; S. P. Sullwagon and W. J. Donovan, 155; F. C. Stegman, 12; John O'Gorman, 13; M. J. Flanagan, 150; John Furlong, C. O.; Francis Kiernan, 5; J. W. Nylin, 65; E. L. Warner, 21; F. E. Burke and W. F. Ryan, Detective Bureau; W. S. Sargent, 173; J. T. Dwyer, 279; F. J. Crowley, 167; J. L. Murphy, 31; G. J. Soderberg, 15; J. M. Byrne, Traf. Div. B; C. F. Mathews, 172; W. H. Williamson, 12; W. L. Young, and William Weissheler, 156; T. V. Burke, Traf. Div. D.

EXCELLENT POLICE DUTY.

Sergt. P. S. Hickey, and Patrol. J. A. Scheider and David Kelly, 13. Act. Det. Sergt. Frederick Zwirz and Patrol. Harry Jacobson, 15. Act. Det. Sergts. M. A. Batto, F. W. Wedenberg, and Edward Geraghty, 161. Act. Detective Sergt. J. J. Lenihan, 168. Patrol. W. K. Cleaver, 292; W. E. McDermott, 163; J. C. Muller, 144; J. L. Coffey and M. J. Giblin, 29; S. W. Stalter, 43; Henry Spaeth, 135; Hugh Armstrong, 63; Joseph Smith, 38; A. V. Hill, 165; T. A. L. Duane, 285; W. V. Terry, Traf. Div. C; W. J. Ferrick, 37; J. E. Dougherty, 6; J. J. Gerhard, 81; L. M. Sobel, 146; Alexander Hall, 161; F. T. Finnegan, 63; J. J. McGeough, 39; J. J. Manning, 281; D. W. Callahan, 12; C. E. Wise, 158; C. B. Anderson, 61; J. W. Earl, J. J. Fitzgerald, and Sigmund Lipscher, 147; J. J. McKeon and Walter Sierra, Detective Bureau; Dominick Ciaffa, 32; G. R. Maher, 285, A. F. Schobel, 164; C. B. Montanye, 38; W. J. McCaffrey, 40; J. P. Peelet, 144; Henry Berbenich, B. S. H. Squad; C. J. Askund, 167; J. C. Caspers, 5 Insp. Dist.; S. W. Stalter, 43; H. J. Murphy, 35; Henry McNiece, 43; Henry Wegman, 10; Gustav Thomson, 88; N. A. Grill, Traf. Div. A; F. C. Lamman and Jos. Warshow, Insp. Dist.; Abraham Newman, 276; J. F. McCoy, 17; John Cassidy, 285; W. H. Eynon, Traf. Div. 6; John Wich, 31; M. J. Fitzgerald, 39; S. H. Noennich, Special Squad No. 1.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 6: Lts. to Com'r's office from prects. indicated, assigned to duty in office of Prof. and Marine Div.: C. G. Mead, 77; Maurice Hart, non, 165; P. F. Clifford, 285; Patrol. Henry Storyohaim, 68, to 79; W. H. Hough, 149, to 142 E. To take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 7: J. J. Sullivan, M. J. Golden, and Wm. Goodnow, operators of motor patrol wagon, to 21, from 65.

Temporary assignments: Lt. J. F. Shaw, 66, to command 6L, for 14 days from 8 A. M., Nov. 5; Sergt. F. B. Pitts, 12, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 3; Patrol. C. F. Hay, 10, to 12, for clerical duty, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 31; W. H. Cowley, 13, to 1st Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from

Influences at Work In the Security Markets

Our current general circular discusses the various factors affecting the present financial situation.

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FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO. Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

6% Mortgages

GUARANTEED TAX-EXEMPT ON IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE.

KINGS COUNTY MORTGAGE CO., 315 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Our Growing Credit Trade Balance—Foreign Demand for Our Securities.

Quieter conditions prevailed in the bond market yesterday, but there was no abatement of the demand for short term securities and no lessening of the more optimistic spirit which has lately been created by the evidence of substantial progress toward the establishment of more normal conditions in the financial and business world. The course of events bearing on business and finance at large is well reflected in the preliminary report of the country's foreign commerce for the month of October. The returns are incomplete, particularly in respect to exports, but the figures as they stand show a credit merchandise trade balance for the month of more than $33,000,000. This is double the credit trade balance shown by the complete figures for the month of September. Prior to that for several months imports had exceeded exports. This change in our trade since the outbreak of the war has brought substantial relief in that it has played an important part in causing the exchanges to move more in our favor, thus greatly simplifying the problem of meeting our obligations abroad.

The growth in our exports is noteworthy, but it is evident from the information coming to hand that in several directions, particularly in South America, it would be much larger than it is, if more ample banking facilities were available for the financing of trade to those parts. This is work which branches of American banks in Latin American countries will be able to perform with great advantage to exporters in the United States. This again emphasizes the fact that the expansion of our trade in old fields, or its extension to new fields, will call for the employment of additional capital in banking as well as for the financing of new undertakings through which may come orders for supplies on a large scale. This field of foreign trade, in other words, is one which must be cultivated with all the helps which were given to it by the countries of Europe whose commerce we are attempting in part to inherit.

Further evidence was afforded yesterday of the pronounced tendency toward easier money market conditions. There is little doubt that the money market would be easier than it is were it not for the fact that a very large amount of funds are immobile as a result of the absence of a recognized market for stocks. It is now easier than it was to obtain loans on those classes of securities which have been released from trading restrictions, and it would be natural to expect a similar result to flow from a re-establishment of a natural market for stocks. The advisability of a practical exchange of views among all the interests concerned, including the Stock Exchange and the banks, can hardly be doubted, and there are reasons for believing that if the problem is approached as it should be ways could be found to start the stock market on the road toward a natural market.

The bond market has been started on that road and has traveled so far already that to a large extent it has been found possible to remove price restrictions. It would not be at all surprising when the question is put to a practical test if it is found that the volume of the foreign selling of our securities will be much smaller than has heretofore been thought likely. Each day recently has brought fresh evidence that European investors are inclined to look upon American securities with favor because of their being free to a larger extent than the securities of Europe from the disastrous effects of the war. Three or four recent instances were cited in banking circles yesterday of the investment of funds here by foreigners in blocks of $100,000 or more and a number of purchases in smaller amounts for European accounts are coming to notice. These few instances which came to public attention in the financial district are probably symptomatic of a movement of much larger proportions.

Announcement was made yesterday that the New York Central underwriting syndicate would be dissolved on Nov. 11, and it was learned that the company stands ready to purchase the balance of the Lake Shore minority stock at the same terms at which a large block of this stock was lately bought from a committee of minority stockholders. The placing yesterday of a short term loan of the city of Newark at 5 per cent. was indicative of the improvement which has lately taken place in the market for this class of security.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 30:

	Oct. 30.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$451,695	$15,818,536	$75,464,250
Ordinary	1,107,704	23,375,520	107,129,337
Corp. & in tax.	16,051	446,747	8,450,681
Miscellaneous.	460	3,691,780	28,547,790
Total receipts	1,575,912	43,332,583	219,601,060
Expenditures	1,927,441	61,789,468	261,143,015
Deficit	351,529	18,456,875	41,541,955

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Oct. 31, 1914.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Oct. 24		$61,609,193.45
Receipts—		
From taxes and other revenues	$3,045,529.75	
Temporary loans	3,350,000.00	
		6,395,529.75
		$68,004,723.20
Payments—		
General administration	$4,763,942.95	
Repayment of temporary loans	1,662,941.36	
Interest on bonds	80,226.87	
		6,467,111.18
Balance Oct. 31		$61,537,612.02

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Oct. 24		$13,371,440.62
Receipts		365,731.97
		$13,937,172.59
Payments		3,350,132.68
Balance uninvested Oct. 31		$10,587,039.91
Aggregate balances Oct. 31		$72,124,651.93

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co., 5%	Mar. 15, 1915	99¾	99⅞	5.30
American Locomotive Co., 5%	July, 1915	98½	100	5.00
American Tel. & Tel. Sub., 5%	Apr., 1916	99¼	99⅝	5.30
American Tobacco Scrip, 6%	Sept., 1915	99⅝	100¼	5.70
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½%	June, 1915	99¼	99½	5.25
Bethlehem Steel Co., 5%	June 11, 1915	98¾	99¼	6.25
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., 5%	Sept., 1915	97½	98½	7.00
Chicago Elevated Ry., 5%	July, 1918	98	98	6.35
**Consolidated Gas Co. 6%	June, 1915	100¾	100¾	5.25
Erie R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	99⅛	99⅜	10.00
Erie R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	99½	99½	7.50
Erie R. R., 5½%	Apr., 1917	92	95½	7.15
General Motor Co., 6%	Oct., 1915	98	100	6.00
General Rubber Co., 4½%	July, 1915	98	98¼	6.75
Harlem River & Port. R. R., 5%	May, 1915	80	95	15.00
Hocking Valley Ry., 6%	Nov., 1915	98½	99¼	6.75
International Harvester Co., 5%	Feb. 15, 1915	99½	100	5.00
Lackawanna Steel Co., 5%	Mar., 1915	96	96	17.00
Michigan Central R. R., 4½%	Mar. 2, 1915	98	98	...
Montreal Tramways & Power Co., 6%	Apr., 1915	...	99½	5.40
New England Navigation Co., 6%	May, 1917	88	92	8.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	98¾	99¼	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 4½%	May, 1915	98¾	99¾	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Sept. 15, 1915	98	98¾	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	97½	98½	6.50
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1915	100⅛	101	4.75
New York City, 6%	Sept. 1916	102	102½	4.80
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1917	103½	103¾	4.77
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., 5%	May, 1915	90	95	15.00
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 5%	Mar. 25, 1915	99	100	5.00
Pennsylvania R. R. conv., 3½%	Oct., 1915	98¾	98⅝	5.05
Public Service Corporation of N. J., 5%	Mar., 1916	97¾	98	6.55
Seaboard Air Line Ry., 5%	Mar., 1916	96½	98½	6.10
Southern Railway, 5%	Feb., 1916	96½	98½	6.15
Southern Railway, 5%	Mar. 1917	94½	97	6.50
Sulzberger & Sons, 6%	June, 1916	97¾	98¾	6.80
Union Typewriter Co., 5%	Jan. 15, 1916	96	98½	6.35
United Fruit Co., 5%	May, 1917	98½	100	6.00
Utah Company, 6%	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.80

MONTHLY FAILURE REPORT.

1,686 Suspensions Recorded by Dun & Co. in October.

There were 1,688 commercial suspensions reported to R. G. Dun & Co. in October, with liabilities of $29,702,178, as against 1,434 for $20,245,466 in the same period last year, 1,150 for $15,762,337 in 1912, 1,169 for $19,270,106 in 1911 and only 1,122 in 1910, when the indebtedness was $18,977,696.

Of the October business reverses, 435 were in the manufacturing division and aggregated $12,793,065 in comparison with 422 in 1913 for $10,454,594 and 321 two years ago for but $6,309,830. The returns for 1911 showed 341 insolvencies for about $9,500,000, while the 322 concerns that failed in 1910 had debts approximating $7,000,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$9,240,208	$8,872,809	$8,904,270
Net after taxes	3,208,945	2,621,109	3,067,856
3 mos. gross	25,254,395	24,866,079	24,109,005
Net after taxes	7,750,531	6,753,231	8,410,741

HOCKING VALLEY for September—

Gross	750,945	801,990	698,783
Net after taxes	293,774	316,552	290,306
Sur. aft. chgs.	169,634	195,745	202,695
3 mos. gross	1,913,394	2,316,878	2,153,274
Net after chgs.	689,668	890,295	869,586
Sur. after chgs	284,869	535,819	591,307

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for September—

Average mile	3,865	3,817	3,399
Gross	2,692,740	2,908,104	2,943,529
Net after taxes	618,943	801,914	970,745
3 mos. gross	8,108,774	8,561,468	7,918,622
Net after taxes	1,940,338	2,178,872	2,135,846

MISSOURI PACIFIC for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	5,427,845	5,311,988	115,857
Net after taxes	1,587,381	1,191,824	395,556
Other income	74,885	96,295	*21,410
Total income	1,662,266	1,288,120	374,146
3 mos. gross	16,034,386	15,979,492	54,893
Net after taxes	4,387,888	3,807,464	580,424
Other income	239,935	236,948	2,987
Total income	4,627,824	4,044,413	583,411

*Decrease.

NORTHERN PACIFIC for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	6,409	6,312	6,233
Gross	6,733,845	2,355,823	6,776,765
Net after taxes	2,472,590	2,783,162	2,623,608
3 mos. gross	18,601,840	19,850,278	18,562,669
Net after taxes	5,890,099	6,411,966	6,551,988

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	4,519	4,631	4,020
Freight rev.	11,794,444	12,788,671	10,930,969
Passgr. rev.	3,522,640	3,767,300	3,330,808
Tot. op. rev.	16,768,404	18,159,471	15,278,578
Mt. of way.	2,084,004	2,217,976	1,986,604
Mt. equip.	2,962,009	3,666,947	3,079,715
Transp. exp.	5,857,822	6,523,478	5,128,064
Tot. op. exp.	11,798,761	13,437,316	10,712,042
Taxes	663,807	670,435	654,189
Oper. inc.	4,330,890	4,151,719	3,901,377

Nine months:

Frght. rev.	99,421,955	100,841,797	93,037,593
Passgr. rev.	29,426,479	30,415,025	26,278,718
Tot. op. rev.	141,624,746	152,769,678	127,772,490
Mt. of way	18,880,241	19,724,090	15,268,805
Mt. equip.	27,720,751	31,828,357	23,813,065
Trans. exp.	54,177,840	57,788,040	45,875,078
Tot. op. exp.	108,500,659	117,246,385	92,154,465
Taxes	5,709,454	5,771,767	5,339,585
Oper. inc.	27,349,687	29,751,525	29,414,348

PENNSYLVANIA CO. for September—

Mileage	1,750	1,701	1,751
Frgt. rev.	5,820,549	4,531,779	4,282,762
Passgr. rev.	967,389	1,018,509	955,587
Tot. op. rev.	5,271,507	6,202,260	5,798,867
Mt. of way	715,959	800,061	836,506
Mt. equip.	900,806	1,072,197	975,882
Trans. exp.	1,782,900	2,113,440	1,844,995
Tot. op. exp.	3,617,319	4,261,548	3,829,276
Taxes	264,624	248,352	248,322
Oper. inc.	1,389,447	1,686,353	1,723,302

Nine months:

Frgt. rev.	50,364,200	37,679,697	34,141,776
Passgr. rev.	7,489,582	7,638,009	7,117,523
Tot. op. rev.	42,428,027	46,545,705	42,321,241
Mt. of way.	5,779,228	8,146,860	6,519,110
Mt. equip.	7,736,372	9,421,922	8,044,763
Trans. exp.	15,639,707	18,525,453	15,956,625
Tot. op. exp.	31,667,375	38,503,223	32,104,764
Taxes	2,440,899	2,216,457	1,956,602
Oper. inc.	8,319,443	9,582,849	11,444,650

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for September—

Lines East of Pittsburgh & Erie:			
Gross	21,911,364	21,769,222	19,142,222
Net aft. tax.	5,711,370	5,248,211	5,528,324
9 mos. gross	183,349,626	195,769,993	182,480,615
Net aft. tax.	36,417,971	38,627,894	39,705,947
Lines West of Pittsburgh & Erie:			
Gross	10,676,711	12,029,210	11,447,998
Net aft. tax.	2,884,787	3,043,356	3,265,553
9 mos. gross	85,622,112	97,174,559	90,600,024
Net aft. tax.	16,290,789	16,201,226	21,357,122
Total all lines:			
Gross	32,588,075	35,301,678	33,590,120
Net aft. tax.	8,546,157	8,291,568	8,793,876
9 mos. gross	268,971,738	292,944,552	273,089,639
Net aft. tax.	52,708,760	54,829,120	61,063,068

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION for twelve months ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	4,390,083	4,396,865	4,190,997
Expenses	148,049	121,928	118,737
Net	4,242,034	4,274,936	4,072,260
Surplus	9,081,336	8,277,994	7,432,171
Total surplus	13,323,470	12,552,933	11,504,431
Pref. divs.	854,172	854,172	854,172
Cash divs. common	1,443,430	1,308,662	1,186,132
Stock divs. on common	1,443,430	1,308,662	1,186,132
Surplus	9,582,438	9,081,436	8,277,994

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT for year ended Sept 30—

Earn. of stocks owned of subsid.	2,490,686	1,716,358	1,148,937
Misc. earn.	514,064	232,822	94,418
Tot. gross earn.	3,004,751	1,949,180	1,243,355
Exp. & taxes.	120,348	85,938	76,988
Int. charges	451,804	258,872	34,511
Net in. for divs.	2,232,598	1,604,368	1,131,855
Pfd. divs.	960,000	610,000	360,000
Surp. for com. divs.	1,272,598	994,368	771,855

UTAH COPPER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Mill profits	1,286,323	1,819,354	2,539,584
Rent, &c.	26,415	11,857	11,099
New. Con. divs.	...	357,188	357,188
Tot. net. profit	1,312,739	2,206,309	2,903,470
Dividends	1,218,368	1,186,695	1,182,413
Net surplus	94,271	1,019,704	1,744,057

The above earnings are computed on the basis of 12.48 cents per pound for copper.

The production of copper for the quarter by months, in pounds, is as follows:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
July	13,768,938	9,840,043	11,160,614
August	8,245,520	10,620,081	11,841,162
September	6,672,194	11,817,428	6,965,142
Total	28,686,672	32,287,428	29,966,920

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	5.60	5.00
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	5.62	5.00
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	5.50	4.95
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	5	5.60	5.20
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	5.55	4.95
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	6.10	5.30
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.95	5.35
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	5.85	5.25
Ill. Central	1914-'23	4½@5	5.50	4.90
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	5.50	4.90
Miss., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5	6.40	5.90
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.75	5.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	@4½	5.25	4.80
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5	6.75	5.50
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.70	5.20
Southern Ry	1914-'24	4½@5	5.60	5.00
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	5.50	5.00
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	6.70	5.70

$1,500,000 IS READY FOR COTTON BROKERS

Fifteen Banks and Trust Companies in the Relief Syndicate.

TO FINANCE "LONG" COTTON

Refunds by Tax on Dealings When Exchange Opens—Tart Answer to Liverpool Exchange.

Fifteen banks and trust companies of the city have subscribed $100,000 each to the syndicate formed to finance "long" cotton contracts that have held over from the day the Cotton Exchange closed. It is expected that $1,500,000 will be sufficient to cover the needs of those brokers who cannot themselves provide funds for marking down their commitments from 10 cents to about 6 cents—the latter quotation being the present level of spot cotton—when the Cotton Exchange reopens. With all important obstacles now out of the way, the belief is general that the Exchange will renew business around Nov. 16.

The syndicate members are the City National, the Chase National, the First National, the Hanover National, the American Exchange National, the National Bank of Commerce, the Park National, the Bank of New York, the Bank of America, the Bank of the Manhattan Company, the Mechanics and Metals National, the Corn Exchange, the Central Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, and the Guaranty Trust Company. The committee which prepared the financial plan to be followed was composed of William Woodward, President of the Hanover National; Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange, and H. R. Eldridge, Vice President of the National City Bank.

The refunding to the syndicate of funds borrowed by brokers is provided for through a tax to be placed on dealings after the Exchange gets under way again. Each time any sale of 100 bales will carry an impost of $1.25 to be paid by the broker out of his commission. It is estimated that, even with indifferent trading on the board, the loans will all be paid off within three years, while with an active flow of transactions a short time only will be required to liquidate the obligations.

The banks have additional security for the return of the money advanced in the shape of a guarantee by some of the larger brokerage houses acting jointly.

The syndicate will include in its underwriting operations the 80,000 bales held on contract by the firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co., which failed the day the Exchange closed. Including this block, the total of cotton to be cared for is figured at not more than 300,000 bales.

TART ANSWER TO LIVERPOOL.

Sharp Messages Between New York and British Cotton Boards.

The strained relations that have existed between committees of the New York and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges for several weeks over efforts made to reduce the "straddle" account left between the markets when the Exchanges closed took expression yesterday in the exchange of somewhat acrimonious cablegrams. The committees agreed at their meeting in this city that cotton involved should not be marked down to a level lower than about 8 cents a pound. Subsequently, the brokers here said that Liverpool transactions had been done at prices as low as 7 cents a pound.

E. J. Weld, Chairman of the local committee, has been in charge of recent negotiations between the cotton centres. The committee's activities were criticised in a message from the President of the Liverpool Exchange to President E. K. Cone of the New York Exchange in these words:

I am requested by the Directors to address to you formally as President of the New York Cotton Exchange a strong protest against the present charge of Weld's Committee that Liverpool has broken an agreement, although the committee and our delegates interpreted cables differently to the Liverpool Board. Our delegates recognize now that there has been a bona fide misunderstanding, and Weld's reiteration of broken pledges is entirely misplaced and unworthy the dignity of our association.

To this message President Cone replied:

Our board has carefully read cables exchanged since Aug. 31 and is unanimously of belief that position taken by our committee is justified.

Members of the Exchange here have the Exchange to consider the "straddle" been asked to meet on Wednesday at account and efforts to be made to reduce it.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 2.—The following middling cotton sales were reported yesterday:

	Bales.	Price.
New Orleans	2,745	7 1-16c
Galveston	1,150	7⅞c
Mobile	None	6⅞c
Savannah	3,111	7⅞c
Charleston	None	7¼c
Wilmington	None	7¼c
Norfolk	319	7⅛c
Memphis	5,500	6⅞c
Little Rock	None	6¾c
Augusta	1,889	7 3-16c
Houston	8,724	7¼c
Dallas	20,014	6¾c

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money: new loans, 5@6 per cent., according to terms; standing loans, 6@8 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all maturities. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@6½ per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.90⅝	$4.90¼	$4.90¼
Cable sterling	4.91¼	4.90⅝	4.90⅝

CLOSING RATES.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.90¼	$4.90⅝
Paris	5.13¾	5.12⅝
Berlin	.88 11-16	.88⅜
Switzerland	5.18	5.17
Italy	5.31	5.30½
Holland	.40⅝	.41

New York Clearing House exchanges, $224,408,276; balances, $12,359,314. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $749,884.

The local banks have gained $500,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 40c premium; San Farncisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, 6⅜c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 3-16d, unchanged; in New York, 48⅛c, unchanged.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Bay State Gas	8c	8c	8c	8c
200	Butte & London	12c	12c	12c	12c
100	Calaveras	97c	97c	97c	97c
300	Cal. & Corbin	11c	11c	11c	11c
250	Chief Con.	88c	88c	85c	85c
400	First National	73c	73c	72c	72c
100	Goldfield Con.	1	1	1	1
300	La Rose	71c	71c	71c	71c
200	McK.-Darragh	41c	41c	41c	41c
200	Majestic Copper	10c	10c	10c	10c
200	Mexican Metal	14c	14c	14c	14c
100	Nev. Douglass	58c	58c	58c	58c
100	Stewart Mining	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
200	Tono. West End	55c	55c	55c	55c
100	Un. Verde Ext.	1	1	1	1
50	Un. Profit Shar.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alavero	70	90	La Rose	.70	.72
Bay S. Gas	.08	.09	Majestic	.08	.10
Bohemia	1	1⅛	Mex. Met.	.14	.15
Boston Ely		.20	McKinley	.41	.44
Butte & L.	.19	.20	Mines of A.	1⅝	1⅝
Calaveras	.93	.98	Nev. Doug.	.54	.60
Chief Con.	.80	.87	N. Balt. M.	.50	.65
Con. Coppr.	1	1¼	Ohio Copper	.06	.10
Crown Res.	.90	.96	So. Lake	1¾	3
Davis-Daly	.56	.58	Stewart	1	1 1-16
Eagle & B.	.75	.85	Tono. Ext.	2¼	2½
1st Nat. C.	.72	.75	Ton. W. E.	.55	.57
Goldf. Con.	15-16	1	Ton.-Bel.	4½	4⅝
Goldf. Mer.	.17	.19	Tonop. Min.	6	6⅜
Houghton.	1	1½	Ton. Merg.	.24	.26
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1 3-16	U. Prof. S.	8⅛	8⅝
Jim Butler	.64	.67	U. Verde E.	.99	1.00
Jumbo Ext.	.48	.50	Yukon Gold	1⅝	2

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.02
Andes	.03	Mexican	.36
Belcher	.74	Occidental Con.	.85
Best & Belcher	.94	Ophir	.16
Caledonia	.43	Overman	.16
Con. Cal. & Va.	.05	Seg. Belcher	.03
Crown Point	.35	Sierra Nevada	.08
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Julia	.01	Yellow Jacket	.38

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Booth	.02
Jim Butler	.65	C. O. D.	.03
McNamara	.02	Comb. Fraction	.04
Midway	.07	D'field Daisy	.02
Mizpah Extension	.20	D'field Black B.	.02
North Star	.16	Florence	.29
Rescue Eula	.06	G'field Con. M.	1.00
Tonopah Extension	.30	G'field Merger	.16
Tonopah Merger	.03	Jumbo Extension	.03
West End	.55	Round Mountain	.28
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.19	Manhattan Con.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6	7	Jackpot	5	6
Elkton	42	43	McKinney	37	40
El Paso	.110	150	Old Gold	2	3
Findlay	2		Portland	.103¾	105½
Gold Dol.	3	4	Vindicator	.107	110
Isabella	10½	10⅝	R. B. H.	2	4

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company has paid off in cash all of its three-year 5 per cent. notes, due Nov. 1, except that portion renewed at the request of holders. The amount retired on the due date was $1,668,000 of a total issue of $2,500,000. Renewals aggregated $719,000, and the balance was bought in the open market some time ago.

Robert L. Clarkson has been admitted to the Stock Exchange firm of Alexandre & Burnet.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Sentiment in the wheat market continues to oscillate from the bear to the bull side, and, while there is much to be said on both sides, the bulls had the better of the argument during yesterday's operations, and prices at the close of the day were ⅝c to 1c net higher. Yesterday's figures showed an increase in the United States visible of 2,774,000 bushels, bringing the total to 65,923,000, which compares with 55,105,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.17¾; No. 2 hard, $1.16½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.18⅛; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.23, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	124⅛	124
May	..	..	131	130¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	116⅞	115	116⅝	115⅜
May	123	120⅞	122⅝	121⅝

CORN.

Favorable weather over the corn belt and the fact that we are on the eve of the new crop movement had a tendency to offset some of the bullish features in the market, but prices during the day ruled firm, and at the close were ⅛c to ¼c net higher. The visible supply in the United States increased 40,000 bushels for the week, but the total is only 3,114,000, compared with 6,206,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83c, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c, nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	69¾	68½	69⅛	68⅝
May	72	71⅛	71⅝	71⅜

OATS.

The oats market was firmer, in sympathy with wheat and corn and on report of export sales of 150,000 bushels. The visible supply increased 408,000 bushels for the week. The local cash market was steady, standard being quoted at 53½@53¾c; No. 2 white, 54@54½c; No. 3 white, 53@53½c; No. 4 white, 52½@53c; fancy clipped white, 54@54½c; ordinary clipped, 53½@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	49⅜	48½	49¼	48⅞
May	53¾	52⅝	53⅜	52⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm and higher on active covering, due to reports that the Government had imposed a quarantine against the Chicago and St. Louis stock yards owing to reports that the foot-and-mouth disease had been discovered and that the yards would have to be closed for disinfection. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 38,000, estimated for Tuesday, 22,000; Kansas City received 9,000, and Omaha, 3,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. | Prev. |
|---|---|---|---|---

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..6@6½ per cent. for the best names.
Saturday...6@6½ " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

More Uniform Orders Coming.

It was said yesterday by a representative of one of the largest uniform houses in the city that the firm was now figuring on contracts for the nations at war abroad. He would not say with whom this negotiating was being done, saying instead that it had not yet advanced to a stage where details could be made public. It was intimated, however, that the orders in negotiation call for the expenditure of a considerable sum of money by the nations in question.

Men's Neckwear in Demand.

Considering general business conditions, the men's neckwear manufacturers are doing unusually well. Goods designed for the holiday trade are moving briskly, the impression being that more will be sold during the coming season than last year. The demand at present is of a well-distributed character and runs to figured effects in greens and browns. The manufacturers will soon be busy making up their Spring lines, and the prediction is made that stripes will play a prominent part, in the offerings for Spring and Summer. Crochets, it seems, are not destined for much more than their usual popularity.

The Claflin Settlement.

It was learned yesterday that nine banks have not deposited their claims with the Noteholders' Committee in the Claflin reorganization. The holdings of these nine banks, of which five are out of town and four are in this city, total about $1,500,000. Omitting these, the total deposits of note claims to date are somewhat more than $30,000,000. Deposits with the General Creditors' Committee, consisting of cash deposit and merchandise claims, amount now, it is understood, to well over $5,000,000. While nothing definite was given out yesterday, it was intimated that both committees would close their books late this week. It was said that there is little chance of the reported general meeting of creditors of the Claflin Company before George C. Holt as Special Master, being held within the next three weeks.

Will Make Their Own Garments.

Domestic producers are beginning to realize that if the warring nations can in any way arrange it so that the goods they require can be made at home, they will do so. No better illustration of this can be found than in the change which has occurred where flannel shirts are concerned. At first, large orders were placed by the foreign agents for the manufactured article. Now contracts are being let out for flannel shirtings. The quantity of goods on contracts here is said to amount to over 2,000,000 yards. One domestic concern has already received a large order of this kind, and another house was reported yesterday to have closed a contract for 750,000 yards for Dec. 31 delivery. Fairly large amounts of this fabric are carried in stock, and the purchasers for the foreign Governments will not experience as much trouble in getting what they need in this line as they might in others.

Silversmiths Not Worried.

Though dealers in gems and makers of gold jewelry and trinkets are a bit east down because of the present state of trade with them, the silversmiths in the Maiden Lane district seem optimistic enough. The demand has been good for these wares, both placed and sold, considering the general condition of things in the last three months and, by one big firm, it is estimated that the year's falling off, as compared with 1913, will not exceed 10 per cent. The October returns of this firm compared quite well with those of last October, and it was said that the two biggest months in the year for this trade were yet to come. The South is a weak spot, but it is reported by buyers in town that business in the Middle West is bracing up finely. Elsewhere things are said to be pretty good. Bar silver is now lower than in the last twenty years or so, which will give the manufacturers an opportunity to cover themselves at prices that will mean real profit for them in the not far distant future.

Sheetings Moved Better.

There was a better call for sheetings in the gray goods market yesterday than had been the case for some time, and the only thing that was unsatisfactory to the mills was the prices at which the goods had to be disposed of. That prices on these goods are low is admitted both by buyers and sellers, the former admitting it by their desire to trade at current figures. But, however, buyers will not admit what sellers contend: that prices are too low with cotton moving upward and the cost of production remaining unchanged. It is for this reason that sellers are having trouble in getting prices up to what they say are profitable bases. There is a feeling, however that the upturn in printcloths will, in the near future, pull the price of wide sateens and other gray goods right along. Yesterday some good sales of wide sateens were made for delivery up to March, 1915, but here also the prices were not all that was desired by the mills. There was no notable movement of either twills or drills.

Men's Wear Demand Slackens.

The demand for heavy weight materials in the men's wear market suffered a relapse yesterday because of the mildness of the weather. The sellers find that business picks up for a day or two only to slacken when the mercury starts climbing again. There is some talk of sending out salesmen to see if more in the nature of light-weight business cannot be obtained, but, even if this is resorted to, it is not generally believed that the situation can be improved materially. Business waits on the weather. Reports were going the rounds yesterday that, in addition to a Baltimore sale, which was closed, factory ostensibly to make improvements, several large clothiers in Rochester had decided on a similar course in order to minimize overhead charges while the dull period endures. While such rumors persist, selling agents can scarcely be expected to express optimistic views. So far no contracts for army cloth are known to have been placed, and the opinion is beginning to gain ground that England will be able to take care of both herself and her allies in this respect.

Printcloths Sell Freely.

There was no apparent cessation of activities on the part of printcloth buyers in this market yesterday. Prices were again firmer, though no really important changes occurred. In the day's business were some good sales of 38-inch 68-72s at 4¼ cents for delivery during the balance of the year, as well as a good movement of 38½-inch 64-60s at 3¾ cents for similar shipment. Not many of these goods are left now at this price. They were held at 3¾ cents for contract sales, some of which were booked for January-April delivery, but not confirmed. There was a fair movement of four-yard 80 squares at 5⅝ cents for immediate delivery, but several of the mills were asking 5¾ cents for any delivery. A good business was done on 38½-inch 60-48s at 3⅜ cents for January shipment. Though narrow goods continued quiet, the demand for the wider constructions was good enough, and it was more a question of delivery than price that held up many prospective transactions. The quotations:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅜c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

Bank Stock Tax Act Again Upheld.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—The Supreme Court today sustained its decision of last week upholding the constitutionality of the Bank Stock act. The opinion was given today in a second test suit brought by the Merchants' National Bank of Jersey City.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Laurence Gardner, Assistant Secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed service manager for the National Retail Dry Goods Association. The position was created to foster closer interest in the State and local retailers' associations organized by the national body. Mr. Gardner will start his new duties on Dec. 1.

The Board of Directors of the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association will hold a meeting on Thursday, when the plan for the amalgamat on of the local with the national body will be discussed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1600 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; Miss E. Hallinan, laces, embroideries; 37 West 26th.
ALBANY—N. Y.—Hartigan & Dwyer; J. J. O'Brien, ready to wear; 33 Union Square.
ALTOONA—Kline Bros. Co.; J. H. Moser, domestics, linens; 214 Church.
ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; D. Rich, dry goods; W. H. Rich, general merchandise; 148 W. 23d.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. A. Richards, upholstery goods, rugs; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists, dresses; 220 5th Av.
BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese; ready-to-wear, 60 W. 33d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. S. Dunbar, white goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. W. Van Syckle, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; G. L. Israel, sporting goods, toys; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Londy & Friend; J. P. Friend, cloaks, suits; 221 4th Av.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; F. J. Kicker, men's furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Philipsborn Outer Garment House; H. Philipsborn, ladies', misses' junior silk wash dresses, skirts, Spring; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Evan-Lloyd Co.; Mr. Galeeid, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 1,261 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; M. Hillman, hosiery, underwear, gloves; 214 Church.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; A. N. Oldreive, hosiery, underwear, gloves, umbrellas; 37 W. 20th.
COLUMBUS—Federman & Levy; C. Melancon, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.
DETROIT.—Crowley Bros.; N. Schloff, domestics, linings; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—The Hudson Co.; T. F. Rouck, cloaks, suits; 50 Union Square.
HARTFORD, Conn.—M. Simon, ladies ready to wear; 33 Union Square.
INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Brothers; S. Goldstein, ladies' coats, suits; 31 Union Square.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; W. P. Wilkinson, ladies', infants' shoes; 225 4th Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; L. Bergman, ready to wear 15 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; G. F. Sheppard, laces, ribbons, neckwear, fancy goods, hosiery, underwear; 25 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Department Store; Mr. Short, shoes; 95 Madison Av.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—C. Misch; W. O. Corbin, ready to wear; 33 Union Square.
MILWAUKEE—M. Heimann & Co.; J. C. Heimann, flowers, feathers; 588 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Brothers; R. Keith, carpets, rugs; Broadway and 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton, Dayton, Partridge & Co.; F. E. Leonard, domestics, flannels; 43 Leonard.
MOBILE—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; J. Hammel, jobs coats, suits; 71 W. 23d.
NASHVILLE—Belcher & Value Co.; H. A. Day, ready to wear; 69 5th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—C. A. Kaufman & Co.; C. M. Kaufman, ready to wear; 1,123 Broadway.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss A. Petar, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33d.
OKLAHOMA CITY—The Parisian; Mr. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; sixth floor; 60 W. 3 d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss Lerner, misses' coats, suits, (basement;) B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koeffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 7 W. 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. W. Goldman, general merchandise; C. M. B. Whitely, linings; Miss L. Avery, notions; G. R. Dunn, needlework; Miss De Vinck, corsets; Miss B. E. Ramsel, infants' wear; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; E. Bohm, leather goods; I. Semmel, books; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—S. Levy, notions; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; E. A. O'Brien, notions buttons; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Department Store; Mrs. Sharp, dresses; M. Lipman, dress goods, silks; Miss M. Gibian, waists; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; I. S. Seder, coats, suits, dresses; J. B. Herstein, jobs, coats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss Killen, suits; B. Neiman, coats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Cohn Brothers & Co.; A. Cohn, men's wear; Apthorp.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Stores Co.; A. B. Kuehn, general merchandise; 200 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; Miss A. M. Kenney, corsets, women's, misses', infants' wear; Miss M. E. Cole, millinery; 2 Waker.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinowick & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
RICHMOND—Cohen Co.; S. L. Cohen, notions, toilet, leather goods; 320 Church.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; J. L. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss K. Maloney, infants', children's wear; Waldorf-Astoria; J. Engler, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Stone Co.; O. Glaser, jewelry; 817 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—Moore-Watson D. G. Co.; M. O'Shaughnessy, men's gloves, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.
SAN JOSE—L. A. Hale & Co.; H. A. Berkuist, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, laces, notions, leather goods; 50 Union Square.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Falk Clothing Co.; D. B. Falk, clothing; Park Av.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Brothers Co.; B. Davidson, general merchandise; 1,261 Broadway.
SOUTH BEND—J. C. Ellsworth; R. Robertson, gen. mdse.; sixth floor; 60 W. 33d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; D. P. Birkett, prints, ginghams; 2 Walker.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. F. Maloney, millinery, corsets, muslin underwear, furnishing goods; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson Co.; J. E. Montague, Mfg. Dept., neckwear, suspenders; 358 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; W. MacCaulay, ready to wear; 470 4th Av.
TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; N. H. Riker, ready-to-wear; 50 Union Square.
UTICA, N. Y.—H. D. Pixley & Sons Co.; W. C. Lewis, furnishing goods; Park Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.; Denholm & McKay Co.; L. C. Brown, dry goods; 2 Walker.

To Increase Reynolds Tobacco Stock.

Directors of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company have voted to increase the capital stock to $12,500,000 from $10,000,000 by the issue of $2,500,000 7 per cent. preferred shares. The old stock was all common. The new shares will be offered to stockholders as of Nov. 24 at par, in the proportion of one share of preferred to each four shares of common stock held. Scrip certificates recently issued in lieu of cash dividends will be accepted at par in payment for the new stock.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BURTWORTH CARPET CO.
WILTON, BRUSSELS AND
KIMLOR RUGS
Exhibited at Room 438,
GRAND HOTEL,
Broadway and 31st St.

800 ladies', misses' fine chinchilla coats, black, navy, gray, plush trimmings, large collars; 100 fancy plaids, mixtures, new models, $3.50; regular prices $6.50. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d,

200 ladies', misses' fine chinchilla coats, black, gray, navy, plush shawl collars, $3.50; 100 plaid mixtures, new models, regular price $6. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d St.

200 ladies', misses' fine chinchilla coats, black, gray, navy, plush shawl collars, $3.50; 100 plaid mixtures, new models, regular price $6. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d St.

Waist and costume manufacturers willing to sacrifice their stock of chiffons, nettings, &c., in the piece; pay cash. Telephone Chelsea 889. Walter Friedman, 138 5th Av.

Good job of ladies', girls', and men's raincoats, to close out at a very reasonable price. Star Raincoat Co., Inc., 141 West 28th St.

1,000 coats made in the latest styles, of pile fabric, to close out immediately. Louis Turoff, 30 West 16th St.

JOBBER is ready to place orders on wash dresses. Call with samples, 1,161 Broadway, Room 505.

Wanted, jobs of infants', children's and juniors' coats. Conhain, 104 West 27th St., second floor.

Closing out ladies' and misses' coats and suits. Schwartz & Radisch, 42 East 9th St.

DRESSES TO CLOSE OUT; very reasonable. Colonial Dress House, 16 W. 21st St.

100 dozen children's Fall dresses to close out. Cohen, 8 West 19th St.

JOBS OF DRESSES to close out. 15 West 17th St., sixth floor.

EXHIBITION

of

5-10-25c Goods

The Five and Ten Cent Exchange,
10-16 West 20th Street, New York

Aprons

Special value, lace-trimmed, ribbon bows, six styles assorted. Assortment No. 1, 50c per dozen. Assortment No. 2, $1.75 per doz. Terms, 2/10, net 30 days, express prepaid. Order today; if not the best ever, return our expense. Apco Mfg. Co., 244 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RAINCOATS

RAINCAPES — Before placing your orders call or send for samples. Save money. Jobs always on hand. SCHWARTZ BROS., 2 E. 17th St.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only.
LEOPOLD GANS CO., 45-49 Wooster St.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Pencils Decided to be Articles of Personal Adornment.

The personal adornment provision of the Tariff act of 1913 came up for construction yesterday when the Board of General Appraisers handed down a decision in the protest case of Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher overruling claims for lower duty on fancy metal pencils. This decision is probably the forerunner of many others, although the provision in the existing law has been greatly simplified compared with Paragraph 448 of the act of 1909, which was fruitful of more tariff controveries than any other paragraph of the old law.

The merchandise in the case decided yesterday consisted of pencil holders in chief value of metal, known as prorepel pencils, which permit the lead to move in and out so as not to soil the clothing. As they are designed to be worn on apparel or carried on or about the person, the Collector taxed them at 60 per cent., under Paragraph 356, providing for articles of personal adornment. The importers claimed the goods dutiable at only 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal. Judge Sullivan holds that, as the articles are valued at above 20 cents per dozen pieces and are used about the person, they were properly assessed at the higher rate.

The board sustained several protests relating to the duty rate on goat skins or mouffions imported under the present law. The Collector held them dutiable at 30 per cent., ad valorem, as dressed skins. The importers claimed a rate of 10 per cent. as goat skins. The importers, whose claims are sustained, include Jacob Stein & Sons, W. Eltingon & Co., Cohen & Walker, Gottlieb Brothers, and A. Cohen.

Peck & Velsor lost in a contention dealing with the customs tax on horsemint, hyssop, wild marjoram, and bittersweet stems. They were returned for duty as drugs advanced in value or condition under the old law, at one-fourth of 1 cent per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem. The claim was for 10 per cent. duty under the provision for crude drugs.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—Forecasts: N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate temperature; light s. e. winds.

La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light s. winds.

East, Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed., except occasional showers in extreme s. w.; light e. to s. winds on the coast.

West, Tex.—Fair Tues., except occasional showers in extreme w. Wed. fair.

Utah, Ark., and Tenn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Okla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate temperature.

Ky.—Fair Tues.. Wed. cloudy; moderate temperature.

Ohio—Fair Tues., except rain near the lake; warmer in n.; Wed. unsettled; moderate to fresh s. e. winds.

Indiana—Fair Tues.; Wed. unsettled; moderate s. e. winds.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler in n. Wed.; moderate s. e., shifting to n. w., winds.

Lo., Mich.—Unsettled Tues.; probably occasional showers; warmer; Wed. unsettled, cloudy; s. e. winds

U. Mich.—Occasional showers Tues., with higher temperature; Wed. rain; moderate s. e. winds, increasing and becoming n. w.

Wis.—Occasional showers Tues. and probably Wed.; increasing s. w. winds, shifting to n. w.

Minn.—Unsettled Tues., with rain and cooler. Wed. fair; moderate n. w. winds near the lakes.

Iowa—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed. fair.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler Wed.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BANG'S LABORATORIES, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bang's Laboratories, Inc., printer and developing motion-picture films, 39 West Twenty-second Street and 69 and 71 West Nineteith Street, by these creditors: James G. Payne, $1,441; Robert W. Ludvig, $300, and William A. Jennings, $55. Judge Hand appointed Wilmot T. Cox receiver on application of Avery F. Cushman, who said that the liabilities are $19,000 and assets $7,000 to $8,000. W. Jennings is President and Frank C. Bangs Treasurer. Charles J. Hite, formerly Vice President, died in August in an automobile accident.

D. MURPHY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the D. Murphy Company, dealer in second-hand barrels, 359 Water Street, by these creditors: United Cooperage Company, $1,003; Louis Geffen, $52, and Ike Birnbaum, $48.

CLUB LAUNDRY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Club Laundry, which has a steam laundry, 511 and 513 West Fifty-first Street by these creditors: H. Kohnstamm & Co., $900; Henry F. Fulling, $668, and Gottfried Bay, $45. Assets are over $2,000.

DROURR & MINTZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max J. Drourr and Charles B. Mintz, who compose the firm of Drourr & Mintz, manufacturers of boys' and children's clothing, 725 Broadway, by these creditors: British Importing and Jobbing Company, Limited, $191; Simon Brinn & Brother, $420, and Herring Brothers, $153. They made an assignment to Alex S. Marcuson. Liabilities are said to be $15,000 and assets $5,000.

NATHAN EICHNER, auctioner of 104 West 122d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,212 and no assets. Among the creditors are Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, $4,520, and Martha A. Lawson, $1,119.

ELMER PLASS, grocer, at Staatsburgh, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,145 and assets of $2,010.

A. C. BEDELL, traveling salesman of 83 Washington Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,800 and no assets. He has only two creditors, Elizabeth M. Bedell, $3,500, and the estate of Katherine E. Hilke, $2,000.

WEEBER & COHEN.—Schedules of Weber & Cohen, manufacturers of men's clothing, 45 Stanton Street and 287 Thadford Avenue, Brooklyn, show liabilities $4,712 and assets $2,003.

RAPPOPORT & BLEEFELD.—Schedules of Rappoport & Bleefeld, clothing dealers, 104 Bowery, show liabilities $2,791 and assets $1,000.

NAFTALI OESTERREICHER. — Judge Hough has appointed Samuel Goldberg receiver for Naftali Oesterreicher, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods, 2,104 Amsterdam Avenue, bond $1,000. The stock is valued at $1,800.

ROBERT M. BERNAGOZZI.—Judge Hand has appointed James D. Boyd receiver for Robert M. Bernagozzi, dealer in wines and liquors, 529 Broome Street, bond $500.

AUGUSTA GREENSPAN, dealer in jewelry, 160 and 162 Rivington Street, has made an assignment to Max Goldberg. She is the wife of Abraham Greenspan. It is said against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 6, 1903, and a discharge was denied. She has since carried on the business. She was reputed to own real estate in Ridge Street.

MAX GREENGOLD, retail dealer in corsets and women's gloves, 400 Grand Street, has made an assignment to Edwin C. Weinreb.

HERMAN ORLEWITZ, pharmacist, 2,140 Seventh Avenue, has made an assignment to Arthur B. Hyman.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Learned Hand, in the United States District Court yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts:

WERBA & LUESCHER, theatrical producers, 1,520 Broadway; liabilities, $196,781.
ABRAHAM KASSEL, formerly wholesale poultry, West Washington Market; liabilities, $598,852.
IDA KASSEL, wife of Abraham; liabilities, $93,332.
HERMAN ELKAN, 115 Nassau Street; liabilities, $4,072.
WALTER FLOECKER, 535 West 113th Street, liabilities, $3,384.
ANDREW BEISER, gut for musical instruments; liabilities, $778.
MARCUS LEISER, wood worker, 695 East 139th Street; liabilities, $4,205.
B. & M. SCHNUR, 403 Grand Street, formerly liquors; liabilities, $624.
JOSEPH ULMER, whisky salesman, 638 St. Nicholas Avenue; liabilities, $7,499.
MARIE Y. WADE, women's furnishing goods, 304 West Eighty-second Street; liabilities, $2,824.
ABRAHAM WEINSTEIN, tailor, 712 Caldwell Avenue; liabilities, $2,572.
JOSEPH WOLKIND, fur manufacturer, 10 West Twenty-second Street; liabilities, $9,274.
GEDRGE B. SPENCER, advertising writer, 601 West 113th Street; liabilities, $1,112.
SILBERSTEIN & ALBERT, 28 Division Street; liabilities, $2,091.
FREUND BROTHERS & CO., leather goods, 485 Broome Street; liabilities, $139,236.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Edwin G. Knight, a salesman, voluntary petition; liabilities $12,056; assets $225.

Sam Marshall & Co., wholesale and retail liquor merchants, involuntary petition; liabilities and assets not estimated. The petition was filed in behalf of the Rock Springs Distilling Company.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Ernest Stain of this city; petition filed; liabilities $17,648; assets $16,227.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—Incorporated today:

Village Investing Co., Bronxville, realty, $300,000; D. F. McCarthy, Dudley B. and A. W. Lawrence, Bronxville.

Paragon Fibre Coloring Corp., paper, paper fabrics, textiles, $150,000; C. B. T. Benton, E. T. Neben, R. S. Hobbs, Weehawken, N. J.

David Porter, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, insurance, $50,000; C. D. Todd, A. Ellicott Colson, D. Porter, 189 Montague St., B'klyn.

Sohon System, dresses, clothing, $20,000; S. Remer, J. and B. Jamin Sohon, 109 W. 17 St.

Bloom Co., shirtwaists, dresses, $10,000; H. B., M., and Michael Bloom, 1,226 50 St., B'klyn.

Fred'k P. Castator Pork Products Co., $10,000; F. B. C. C. B., and F. P. Castator, 1,353 78 St., B'klyn.

W. C. Davis Decorating Co., $5,000; J. A. Bailes, H. Blechner, W. C. Davis, 443 W. 151 St.

Municipal Film Corp. of New York, $6,000; W. J. Hoey, W. R. Lewis, E. R. Clayton, Grafton, W. Va.

Unity Amusement Co., B'klyn, $5,000; S. Schwartz, M. and C. Miller, 548 W. 146 St.

Albert Garage, Mt. Vernon, $10,000; F. C., M. C., and P. E. Hendrick, Jr., Pelham Manor.

Marbridge Printing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; E. and H. H. Baumann, P. Roukin, 607 56 St., B'klyn.

Mutual Express Transfer, $5,000; J. T. Callahan, Beulah L. and C. Filehne, 77 Woodbine St., B'klyn.

F. W. Geaswein Co., jewelry, specialties, $5,000; B. L. Maxfield, E. Wood, W. P. Niebrugge, 945 Eastern Parkway, B'klyn.

Bellmore Home Builders, Bellmore, realty, construction, $5,000; J. McLaren, C. J. Campbell, F. B. Knowlton, 154 Nassau St.

Brown's Sanitary Kitchen Apron Corp., Port Jefferson, $14,000; Fanny and Seymour Brown, E. G. Lawrence.

Toscana Wine & Liquors Co., $10,000; G. Pieretti, A. M. Paolicchi, R. Martinotti, 229 W. 27 St.

Fire Sprinkler Corp'n, $5,000; J. W. Tobey, G. A. MacIntosh, Vine H. Smith, 60 Wall St.

Wormser-Morris Co., textiles, $20,000; A. Brill, M. E. Morris, A. G. Wormser, 34 St. and 6 Av.

Federation, Elmira, provisions, merchandise, $100,000; W. A. Painter, J. B. Paddock, F. H. Messimer, Pine City.

Made in U. S. A. Corp'n, machinery, tools, mechanical, scientific instruments, $25,000; F. C. McEwan, D. F. Prevost, G. P. Breckenridge, 115 B'way.

Borough Hat Works, $7,000; E. Wittstein, M. Cheykin, B. Goorland, 843 Sutter Av., B'klyn.

Wersa Co., embroideries, lace, $5,000; K. Klein, E. Penx, E. R. Lightbourne, 326 W. 37 St.

Cypress Sweater Specialty Co., $5,000; I. Brotman, M. and P. Scheftel, 208 Ridgewood Av., B'klyn.

Kestler Auto Service, taxis, $5,000; L. Richard and S. Kestler, 167 Clymer St., B'klyn.

Otto Schuster, Inc., pins, machinery, orthopedic appliances, $5,000; E. Johnson, R. H. and O. F. Schuster, 23 Union Park Av., Jamaica.

Capital Increases: Hodgins Co., Buffalo, $25,000 to $50,000; Hollywood Garage Corp'n, N. Y., $30,000 to $60,000; Charles D. Jaffee & Co., N. Y., $25,000 to $100 000; Dominion Cushion Shoe Co., Niagara Falls, $10,000 to $30,000; Oscar Trilsch Co., Whitestone, $35,000 to $235,000.

Authorizations: National Pathological Laboratory, Chicago, Ill., $2,500; rep. H. O. Coughlin, 38 Nassau St. Woodward & Vanslyke, Richmond, Va., printing, lithographing, $25,000; rep. W. E. Woodward, 45 W. 34 St.

Voluntary dissolution: Facile Window Co., N. Y., Allen Realty Co., N. Y., Forty-nine-Forty-five Park Avenue Company, N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 2.—Charters filed today: Gera Mills, Passaic, textiles, other textiles, $175,000: Christian Bahnsen, Otta Bruckner, Henry Haltmann, Passaic.

Neumann Bros. Co., Plainfield, groceries, $25,000; Peter and Eliza Neumann, Ethel N. Gray, Plainfield.

Central Amusement Co., Newark, $25,000; Harry J. Stevens, Lillian M. Stevens, East Orange; Wm. L. Benjamin, Newark.

Calvaire Estates, Trenton, $125,000; J. D. Labarre Schoonover, Trenton; Clarence Millet, Allan Semple, Brooklyn.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Atlantic Phosphate and Oil Corporation—R. Rochester, $815.

Allen Realty Co.—G. Besner, $109.

Borsher, Louis or Lazar Borsher, and Aaron Britt—L. Golembe, $173.

Buongiorne, Luigi—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $168.

Bickerman, Harry—K. Hanauer, $588.

Balansky, Hyman—S. Levy, $186.

Connolly, Charles J.—B. Chalmers et at., $2,089.

Same—M. Chalmers, $489.

Cassidy, Margaret, Adm.—New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., $61.

Cogan, John T.—Highland, $2,330.

Convent Park Construction Co.—F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., $1 291.

Doyle John—W. Hickey, $278.

Dudley, Therese A.—A. M. Hart, $260.

Engelberg, Philip—New York, $107.

Crotian Benevolent Society Sokol Local, No. 129 of National Croatian Society—L. Hahn, $122.

Binhorn, Moses—P. Derby & Co., $285.

Ernst Meyer Corporation—Park & Tilford, $365.

Eisenstein, Joseph—H. L. Judd Co., $221.

Erie Railroad Co.—S. Spreen, $182.

Franklin-Baker Co.—R. Lewis, $101.

Farjeon, Kate—G. A. Griffin, $152.

Greenspan, Abraham—C. Rech et al., $269.

General Film Co.—H. Smidt, $2,618.

Geiger, George J.—Grier Typewriter Paper Co., $296.

Greenbaum, George E.—D. E. Klein, $2,920.

Geiger, Martin F.—N. P. Lund, $200.

Grimes, Robert H.—H. S. Green, $228.

Gordon, Mary—Globe Taxicab Co., costs, $107.

Geenen, Josephine M.—M. Juravel, $474.

Grinberg, David, and Greens Purchasing Agency—L. Baron, $534.

Horton, Thomas R.—R. Frey et al, $561.

Hopkins, George A.—M. H. Aschner, $425.

Herson, Hyman—E. Rosenbaum, $191.

Howard, Francis—P. Boyle, $211.

Hamilton, Alan—Edwin C. Bruen Inc., $229.

Jordan, Thomas, and Patrick Brady—John Burke Importing Co., $602.

Jacob Schwam Shoe Co.—E. E. Spencer, Jr., $102.

Joubert, Eva M.—S. Delling, $127.

Josephine, Joseph—M. Lipsky, $148.

Kaplan, Max—M. Hyams, $123.

Le Feore, Jofah F.—C. Kasch, $118.

Locust Realty Co., Sophie Frankel, and Abraham Frankel—C. Harrington, $529.

Lembersky, Morris—J. Richman et al., $151.

McCarthy, Daniel V.—H. B. Willis, $115.

Malden, John A., and Henry Ritzele—Flood & Conklin Co., $125.

Muller, Leon E.—L. Berg, $182.

Marvel Waterproofing Co.—Security Bank of New York, $1,104.

Meehan, Della—City of New York, costs, $107.

Nelson Restaurant Co., Inc.—E. Wolson et al., $142.

Noik, Helen—L. Ferolie, $800.

Nevin, Edgar—J. C. Crawford, $376.

Mantle, Emma F.—H. L. Kollmar, costs, $108.

Mutual Furniture Co.—Forsythe Furniture Co., $868.

O'Connor, Morris J.—National Nassau Bank, $102.

Potter, Emily C.—Flint & Horner Co., Inc., $125.

Price, Samuel, A. Seidmann, Inc., and Abraham Seidmann—M. I. Goldstein, $841.

Phelps, Margarey Burdock, or Margery Durdock—Sipf Bros. Coal Co., $167.

Pennington, Emery R.—C. C. Atwood, $618.

Reich, Izak—E. Gottfried et al., $122.

Rodel, Rudolph A.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $187.

Schrack, Frank—J. Cregan et al., $200.

Siebert, Alexander—S. Hasse, $530.

Surpassing Realty Co.—A. Loewe et al., $366.

Schwenk, Samuel K.—H. J. B. Willis, $342.

Spielberter, John J.—J. Ruppert, $106.

Thompson-Starrett Co.—W. N. Beatty, $16,115.

Thurber, Edward C.—J. W. Bell et al., $136.

Tarzian, Charles—G. E. Dawson, (costs,) $131.

Tufel, Herman A.—Alexander Hamilton Institute, $102.

Tetley, Thomas R.—W. J. Tobin, $216.

W. & J. Sloane—J. Terone, $1,344.

Westchester Theatre Realty Co.—E. Ornstein, $2,000.

Williams, John T. and John T., Jr.—W. S. Young, $200.

Walker, George—W. Somerville, (costs,) $107.

Wilentz Co., Inc.—W. I. Cohn et al., $358.

Welner, Hyman—J. Cregan et al., $176.

White, Grace M.—A. Haas et al., $376.

Zeman, Victor—H. C. Kirby, $201.

J. F. Walsh Co.—City of N. Y., $130.

Tat Tile Co.—C ity of N. Y., $168.

Vacuum Impregnating Mfg. Co.—Same,, $130.

Washington Brick Co.—Same, $1,139.

Warberg, Frances—Same, $466.

Wohlstetter, Philip—Same, $466.

In Bronx County.

C. Guidone, Inc.c, and Giuseppe Granatello—G. Hauser, $672.

Cruickshank, Alexander, Westchester Wood Working Co., and Archibald Mackenzie—G. Hauser, $1,814.

Horwitz, Isidor, and Charles Morgan—A. S. Jaffer, $119.

Moody, Julia H.—B. Saxe et al., $156.

O'Gorman, William—H. Coore, $220.

Standard Damp Proofing and Roofing Co., Flora Schreiber, and Mooney Schreiber—Barrett Mfg. Co., $634.

William H. Welher Bldg. Co. and William H. Welher—A. Waldan, $353.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Public Service Express, Inc.—M. A. Thake, Oct. 28, 1914, $528.

American Surety Co.—J. F. Yawger, Aug. 15, $112.

Brown, Floyd De L.—Simplex Automobile Co., Aug. 21, 1914, $117.

Doelger, Joseph, Chas. A., Louise, and Louise, Jr., also Carrie Kramer—Kaufman & Strauss Co., March 11, 1914, $843.

Holzwasser, William, Louis P., and Julius S. —L. F. Cooper, Feb. 11, 1913, $3,468.

Jolins, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson, receivers—I. Kaufman, Dec. 27, 1913, $1,650.

Mayer, Morris—L. L. Morris, June 30, 1914, $2,019.

N. Y. Railway Co.—B. L. Lax, June 22, 1914, $329.

Price, Herman—D. Ryan,

landt Av, Oct. 24, 5 years; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av....$3,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Oct. 24, 5 years; attorneys, same.....$1,000
WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 165th St, 25x85.3; George F. Moody to William C. Peely, 379 1st Av, (prior mtg $9,000.) Oct. 31, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000
145TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 24.6x99.9; Erba Realty Co., Inc., to Caroline M. Behnken, 598 East 4th St, Brooklyn, Oct. 30, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500
198TH ST, n s, 143.4 ft w of Valentine Av, 17.8x123.6; Adolph Heide to Patrick M. Burke, 326 East 21st St, Oct. 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200th St and Webster Av.....$700
237TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Martha Av, 33.4x100; Adelaide R. Kavanagh to Central Mortgage Co., 60 Wall St, Sept. 1, due April 1, 1916, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Otis & O., 60 Wall St.....$4,250
237TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft e of Martha Av, 33.4x100; same to same, Sept. 1, due April 1, 1916, 5½ p. c.....$4,250

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.
DUANE ST, 105; Thomas St, 14, store, basement, and cellar; Estate of Martha C. Coe, a corporation, to Henry Noe, 492 Chauncey St, Brooklyn, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Carl Wittmann, 287 Broadway.
GRAND ST, 462, corner store and basement; Julius Tishman to Charles Wolf, 460 Grand St, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney,

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

POULTRY FARM.

$8 weekly will buy A1 poultry farm; 6-room house, barn, etc.; near large town; good markets, factories, etc.; few minutes from station and trolley to harbor; one hour from city. Address C BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

EASY HOUSEKEEPING

home, six rooms, bath, large porch, decorated; plot 40x125; all improvements; near depot; 35 minutes Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations; bargain; $4,500; easy terms. Bonner, 246 South Village Av., Rockville Centre, L. I.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Country Home

AT LARCHMONT.—Great Bargain to Prompt Purchaser; will sell at half cost; fifteen rooms, five baths, billiard room, large piazzas, screens, interior hardwood decorations, open fireplaces, hot-water heated, thermostat installation; attractive grounds, about one acre; old shade trees, shrubbery; three minutes from railroad station; immediate occupancy. Mrs. Varian, 622 West 118th St. Telephone 5377 Morningside.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

BUNGALOW.

Artistic and substantially built; hardwood trim; 5 rooms and bath; large living room; beam ceiling; panel walls; open fireplace; combination gas and electric fixtures; spacious porches; up to date in every respect; owner compelled to sell at once; will take as low as $200 cash, balance easy monthly payments, from responsible party; best bargain of the year; only 50 minutes out. Address C JOHNSON, 171 Flatbush Av., Brklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses

FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

426-32 EAST 91ST ST.

3-Story, Cellar, Brick.
100x100, TWO ELEVATORS.
Will Divide Into Two Buildings.
E. R. POERSCHKE Brokers Protected. 32 UNION SQUARE.

39 EAST 19TH STREET

Attractive Store and Basement.
Also First Loft. Together or separate.
INNES & CENTER, 30 EAST 20TH ST.

5 WEST 16TH STREET

Store in Studio Building
Suitable for Store or Studio
Apply at 14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co

STABLE

Five story and basement, 441-443 E. 19th St.; accommodate 90 horses, 60 wagons. Owner will alter for manufacturing purposes. John J. Bagley, 25 W. 42d St.

STOCK AND SALESROOMS

S. W. Corner 4th Av. and 20th St. Eighth floor; best of light; rents $1,500 and $2,000; very low insurance.
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,138 B'way at 26th St. Phone Farragut 9494.

79th, 142 East, Cor. Lexington. RENT $700.

Suitable for Physician, Dentist or Dressmaker. Parlor Floor, 6 corner, light rooms, all improvements.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Furnished Apartment

FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.
An 8-room Apartment, with 3 master bedrooms, 2 baths and extra servants' rooms.
THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 6510.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

MANHATTAN—East Side.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

58th Street, adjoining the corner of 5th Ave.
Light on three sides.
Overlooking Central Park Plaza.
Eight Rooms and Bath.
Apartments newly decorated, including modern electric fixtures. Ready for immediate occupancy. Moderate rents.
Cruikshank Company
141 BROADWAY.

AT 125 & 127 E. 24TH ST.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS, EIGHT ROOMS AND BATHS; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; RENT $75.00 A MONTH; NEAR SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STATIONS. APPLY ON PREMISES.

ROYAL CROWN

142-146 East 27th St.
High-class elevator apartment, 2-3-4-5-6 rooms and bath; $360 to $1,020 per annum. Superintendent on premises.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—EWALD MOMMER, Plaintiff, against SOL REALTY COMPANY, INC., Robert P. Zobel, Tillie Zobel, Emma A. Mayhew, Sigmund Jackter, Cohn-Block Co., Henry A. Jaffin, carrying on business as H. A. Jaffin Co., Max Brenner and Alvin Arnold, copartners doing business as Brenner & Arnold, Matthais S. Anzel, Nathan Halpern and Maurice Forman, copartners doing business as West Well Water Co., Max Lachar, Syman Jacobson and Maurice Gliceman, copartners doing business as Jacobson & Gliceman, Connecticut Raincoat Co., Morris Schwinger and Julius Schwinger, copartners doing business as Schwinger Bros., Morris Miller and David S. Schadow, copartners doing business as Miller & Schadow, and Louis Botwinick and Charles Shaff, copartners doing business as Botwinick & Shaff, Defendants.—Supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, September 1, 1914.
BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 27 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

To the above named defendants, Robert P. Zobel and Tillie Zobel:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. M. Warley Platzek, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of September, 1914, and filed with the complaint and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Dated New York, September 26, 1914.
BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

India Wharf Brewing Co., 60 Hamilton St, Brooklyn.....$1,620
WHITEHALL ST, 55, all; Laura C. Decker to James J. Magee, 55 Whitehall St, 10 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St.....$6,500
3D AV, s w corner of 40th St, all; John Devine to Patrick J. Kenney, 618 3d Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St.....$3,200
126TH ST, 51 West, all; Alfred Beinhauer to Max Talmey, 55 West 126th St, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; address, 51 West 126th St.....$1,100

Bronx.

MAIN ST, e s, near Westchester Av.; Arnow-Newman Co., building, south apartment, second floor; Thomas C. Arnow and another to New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, 2 years and 5 months from May 1, 1912; also extends 5 years from Oct. 14; attorney, New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St....$840
PROSPECT AV, 385, Burland Theatre; Midis Amusement Co. to Elias Baker, 2 East 108th St, 6 days, for religious purposes; attorney, Lewis Baker, 1,079 Kelly St..$2,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BECK ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. John Av, 200x125; Pyt & Lambert, Inc., against Ostro Construction Co., owner; Adolph Engel, contractor, (renewal).....$267
42D ST, 20 East; Semon Bache & Co. against Caroline Cachard, owner; Pabst Brewing Co., lessee; Agnes Daly, lessee and contractor.....$277
110TH ST, 243 West, and 111th St, 244 West; Nappi Contracting Co. against F. & R. Amusement Co., Inc., owner; Melchio Lungo, contractor.....$100
111TH ST, 257 West, and 8th Av, 2,050 to 2,056; Edw. R. Hoating against Samuel Bookman, owner; R. D. Norton and Mrs. J. M. Miller, lessee and contractor.....$60

Bronx.

139TH ST, 588 East; Barnet Zam against Sarah E. Techt, owner and contractor..$344

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,465 to 1,469; Abraham Meltzer against Ida Schnaier and others, Oct. 27, 1914. (by bond).....$162
5TH ST, 624 East; Igoe Brothers against Abe Landberg and others, Aug. 26, 1914.....$28

LIS PENDENS.

LOT 63½, Section 7, Block 2,053; Edward J. Farrell against Catherine De Nyke and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, J. W. Boothby.
7TH AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 52d St, 75x189.9; Harry Passloff and others against Delta Theatre Corporation and others, (action to foreclose liens;) attorney, S. S. Marcus.
28TH ST, 226 West; Carrie Block against Adele M. Comyns and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Brand.
39TH ST, 551 and 553 West, and 71st St, 324 West; John B. Clark against David Shannon Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Rickaby, (correction.)
86TH ST, n s, 160.4 ft w of Avenue A, 18x100.8; Annie Humbrecht against Theresa Price and others, (partition;) attorney, C. J. McDermott.

HIGH ORIGINAL COST

was heretofore the barrier to
Sprinkler Equipment.

Today, due to hitherto unknown competition, greatly reduced prices prevail.

The outlay automatically reflects itself in the **immediate, pronounced and permanent decrease** in Fire Insurance Premium Rates.

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Engineers and Contractors,
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Telephone, 1530 Stuyvesant.
Plumbing. Heating. Ventilation. Automatic Sprinkler Installations.

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If you are considering a change in your business quarters and need a new or bigger

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we are prepared to place at your disposal the services of a real estate expert thoroughly familiar with the requirements of your particular line of business.

Our organization includes men of wide experience, who have made specialties of business properties in practically every representative field. The man who calls upon you will know his business, and he will not waste your time talking about premises that he "thinks" or "guesses" will be "about what you want."

He will make a thorough investigation of your requirements and later submit a complete report on the property or premises in his judgment best suited to your purposes.

There is no charge for this service and no obligation whatever on your part.

If we have no property suited to your requirements we shall tell you so frankly and without hesitation.

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171 Madison Avenue, New York
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

EDGAR A. LEVY
505—FIFTH AVE.
Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

755 Park Avenue
Corner 72d Street.
New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.
One 7 and One 3 Room
Ground floor apartment. Suitable for Physician or living apartment.
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rental $3,500 to $5,500.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 850.

150 East 72d Street
Southeast Corner Lexington Av.
New Fireproof Apartment House. All Outside Rooms
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,800 to $2,650.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200.

150 West 79th St.
One DUPLEX and One SIMPLEX APARTMENT of
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600 per annum.
Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Southern Exposure.

1,211 Madison Avenue N. E. Cor. 87th Street.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths, Rent $1,500 to $1,800.

410 PARK AVENUE
Corner 55th Street
New 12-Story Apartment House
12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS
RENTS $4,000 to $11,000
Booklet on Request.
Living Room, 21x32.6. Dining Room, 21x32.6.
Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner. 9 West 17th St., Dept. 2. Telephone 3460 Chelsea.
Moore & Wyckoff, Agents 546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2. Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

116 E. 63d St
New Fireproof Building.
8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths
Additional maids' rooms.
Exceptional light.
Rents Very Moderate.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

331 Lexington Ave.
Corner 39th Street
All Outside Rooms
8 Rooms & Bath..$1500
KICK & SHARROTT
2,608 Broadway, nr. 98th St.

MALVERN HALL
Gramercy Park.
STUDIO APARTMENTS.
Very desirable apartments; two rooms and bath, with maid service; facing the park. INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS,
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 58th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Curlew
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.
2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
4 Rooms.....$50 to $60
With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500
Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Phone 8380 River. B'way, cor. 105th St.

"309 West 86th St."
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
1 Room and Bath,
$35.00 to $42.50 Per Month.
2 Rooms and Bath,
$55.00 to $75.00 Per Month.
3 Rooms and Bath,
$85.00 to $120.00 Per Month.
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO.,
Broadway and 99th St. Tel. Riverside 4546.

159 W. 45th St.
CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING.
Elevator Apartments
6 AND 7 ROOMS WITH BATH.
Only $65 to $75 Monthly
SUPERINTENDENT OR
LEONARD MORGAN, Agent,
104 WEST 42D ST.

3 ROOMS & BATH **$50 to $75.**
Suitable for Doctor.
New Building; Every Modern Equipment
329 WEST 57th ST.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents, 900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

GOTHAM
254-258 West 25th St.
High-class elevator apartment; 4-5-6 rooms and bath; $420 to $800 per annum. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

An Unusual Opportunity Is Offered on the Following Apartments, Giving Immediate Possession.
THE SANFORD and REXFORD
Occupying Entire Block.
East Side Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
New Fireproof Buildings, Affording the Ultimate of Safety, Comfort, Elegance.
5-6-7 LARGE ROOMS,
with baths, spacious foyers & abundance of closet room.
ALSO

The MENTONE
895 West End Ave.
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
5 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

The COLOSSEUM
So. Cor. 116th St.
and Riverside Drive.
12 Rooms and 4 Baths.

The LUCANIA
235 West 71st St.
Just West of Broadway.
4 & 5 Rooms and Baths.
Rents $840—$1,900.

PATERNO BROS., INC.,
JOS. PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
Southeast Corner.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS or larger combinations.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
RENTAL $900 to $1,500
SPENCER ARMS
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3096.

226 W. 70th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
Only One Apartment Left.
5 Rooms & Bath
Rent $1,300.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
Strictly Private House Block.
Just a Step to Subway & "L."

636 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 51st St.
APARTMENTS
3 Rooms & Bath, $55.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500.
New fireproof elevator apartments; all modern improvements; near "L" station and 96th St. Subway.
55 West 95th St.
7 Rooms & Bath, $55.
Large, light rooms; electric light; all improvements; near 93d St. "L" station and Park.
40 West 93d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St., Near Broadway

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, corner 66th St..	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	2,000 & 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West...	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,200
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside.....	B	8	1	1,100
105 West 72d St., between Col. Av. and Broadway.....	A	4 & 5	1 & 2	1,400 to 1,900
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St.....	A	7	1	1,200 to 1,800
57 West 84th St., northeast corner Columbus Ave.....	C	6	1	31 & 45
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave.....	B	8	1	1,400
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West.....	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway.....	B	7	1	720 & 900
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway.....	B	9	1	1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave..	B	8	1	900 to 1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St.....	B	8	2	1,000 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave.....	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 West 100th St., corner Riverside Drive..	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave..	B	4 & 5	1	540 to 660
Salome, 149 West 105th, near Amsterdam Ave.....	B	6	1	648
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West.....	B	6	1	660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway.....	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway.....	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,500, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St.....	A	9	3	2,400
Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St.....	B	7	1	1,200
Fair View Court, 175 Claremont Ave., 125th St.....	B	4	1	480
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway.....	A	4, 5, 6	1	630 to 1,000
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway.....	C	6	1	540 & 600
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St.....	B	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.

THE RIVIERA
Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.
12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away
5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum.
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
9 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,000 Per Annum.
A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner.
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

APARTMENT HOTEL
33 West 51st Street
The most exclusive Location in town.
Suites range from One or More Rooms, each with Bath, to Five Rooms and Four Baths. Each Room has Exceptional Light, Distinctive Finish and Modern Equipment.
Superior service is maintained night and day.
Rentals are moderate, and include electric light.
Restaurant a la carte.
Write, call or 'phone 8264 Plaza.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, "urnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $500 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 6360 Greeley.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NO. 227, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive fireproof, modern elevator apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW UNIVERSITY COURT
70 Morningside Drive, Cor. 117th St.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance, with the splash of its fountains, unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed
4 Rooms..... $38.00

HAGUE COURT
Near Columbia University,
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,000
Beautifully decorated. Special concessions. Location and view unexcelled. Apply Superintendent, or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER
508 5th Av. Telephone 2718 Murray Hill.

—WESTBOURNE COURT—
S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $720 to $1,100.
—KENSINGTON COURT—
N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $660 to $1,000.
—AMBASSADOR—
S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,500.
—RENAULT COURT—
207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
7 and 8 rooms and bath.
RENT $1,000 to $1,200.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.
3,432 Broadway

IMMEDIATE CONCESSIONS
TO THOSE RENTING NOW.
HISPANIA HALL
Delightfully Situated Opposite HISPANIC MUSEUM GROUNDS,
601 West 156th St., N. W. Corner Broadway, at Subway Station.
6 Rooms and Bath, $65.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 and $75.
(Corner,) 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $100.
Southerly exposure.
Immediate occupancy on some of above.
Continuous elevator, hall, and telephone service.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents
On premises, or Broadway and 156th St.

VALLAMONT
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. & 119TH.
Exceptional Sunny Apartment.
Large closets, home house, full service; only $65; one other for $50. Janitor or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

ST. REGIS COURT,
Northwest corner 152d St., Broadway.
7 rooms, overlooking both river & B'way..$68.75
5 large, light rooms, all white enamel.. 40.00
These prices for two-year leases.
No Reasonable Offer Refused.
JAMES CONWAY, Resident Agent.

Bachelor Apartments.
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d St.
Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $15 to $50. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av., (125th St.)

Ft. Washington Av. Block Front
2 six and 2 four room apartments; elevator; every improvement; exceptional terms. Westwood and Cliffwood Courts, 179th to 180th.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

MANHATTAN
LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST.
TEL., 6390—BARCLAY.
HIGH CLASS
Elevator Apartments
Under the Direct Management AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

Buckingham Court
310-320 West 99th St.
Adjoining *Riverside Drive*
A 5-Room Apartment, very large rooms, $65 per month.

Haven Hall
354 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av.
6, 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower. Rents $60 to $80.

Convent Garden
APARTMENTS
6 High-Class Houses,
One whole square block,
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

Birch Hall
520-522 West 183d St.,
corner Audubon Av.
Two blocks north of 181st Subway station.
4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS $32.50 to $75.

HAMILTON
One of the New and Finest Fireproof Apartments on Riverside Drive.
North Corner 114th St.
8 Rooms, Large Foyer, 3 Baths.
Corner. All Southern and Western Exposure.
6 Rooms, Large Foyer, 2 Baths.
Southern Exposure.
Immediate Occupancy.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 West Seventy-Second St.,
Or Representative on Premises.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Ave.,
Just Above 116th St.
A Very Attractive Suite of
8 Large Outside Rooms, Reception Foyer and Two Baths.
Rent only.....$1,400
Eastern exposure, abundant sunlight; overlooking the campus of Barnard College and Columbia University.
Liberal Concession to a reliable tenant.
Apply to Resident Manager, or PATERNO BROS., Owners, 601 W. 115th St.

Edmund Francis Court
423-431 W. 120th St.
Height of Perfection in High Class Apartment Construction.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Convenient to all lines of transit; adjoining Morningside Park and facing Columbia University Park.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, with Foyer.
Rents, $50 upward.
Several Furnished Apartments.
Elevator, Telephone, Hall Service.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

GRAMPION
MODERN FAMILY HOTEL.
142 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents $35 to $65. Superintendent on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.
close to transit lines and park; refined home apartment; very moderate rent; seven rooms; modern appointments; only $45 and $55; diagrams, &c., of Superintendent on premises, or
Wilcox & Shelton, Mgrs.,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.
$150,000 to loan Manhattan first mortgages. Write Austin Myres, 36 Beaver St.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

200TH ST., (at Southeast Cor. Valentine Av., Bedford Park.)—FOR RENT, two $45 adjoining houses for less than $100; fine for two friendly families or boarding house.

132 WEST 58TH STREET.
Four-story dwelling, partly furnished; caretaker; 12 rooms and 3 baths; reasonable rent. ASHFORTH & COMPANY, 11 East 42d St.

No. 25 West 11th St.—Three-story and basement, on lot 20x103; large yard; long lease if desired. Caretaker, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,138 Broadway, at 26th St. Phone Farragut 9494.

133 West 15th St.—Three-story dwelling, 20x 68; caretaker; ten rooms and bath; reasonable. Ashforth & Company, 11 East 42d St.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
Home of refined family, exquisitely furnished, best section of New York, at very low rental; open all day Tuesday.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. Murray Hill 4320. 507 5th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Builder will exchange elegant four-story steam-heated and cold-water flats, all rented, in best locations Brooklyn, for residence or lots. Levy Bros., 5 Beekman, Manhattan.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

LOFT.
407-409 East 31st Street.
Size, 50x65; rent, $800.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

70 Greene St.—25-foot four-story store and loft building; rent, $2,500.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

Lofts, 521-523 West 26th St., 40x90; all light; fireproof building; power; steam heat; elevator; low rent. Apply Owner, premises.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For immediate sale, owner will sacrifice handsome new dwelling, never occupied, 10 rooms, 3 baths; gas, electric light, and fixtures; large grounds; macadam road; two minutes to trolley, convenient to station, 35 minutes from Grand Central; very easy terms. Box 127 Times.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow with shore front rights; everything up to date; 6 large rooms; big veranda; fronting bay; 45 minutes out; refined neighborhood; ideal home; willing to sell below value; only need $200 cash; balance, $20 a month; possession at once. Address Relax, 137 Times Downtown.

DOUGLAS MANOR LOTS.
22 minutes by electric trains from Pennsylvania Station, on North Shore of Long Island. Boating, bathing, fishing.
Call, 'Phone, or write,
CHARLES M. BURTIS, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 'Phone 2200 Prospect.

A 2½-acre farm, 10 minutes' walk from trolley and centre of village; good 7-room house; small barn, shade trees, &c.; $3,500; easy terms. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $3,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

Douglas Manor lots; 22 minutes from Penn. Station. C. M. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Jersey City.—New hollow tile, stucco finish, detached dwelling, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; large front and rear piazzas and sleeping porch; large plot; garage space; convenient to train, trolley, stores, schools, &c.; asphalt street; 20 minutes from Liberty St., New York; price $4,500; $500 down, balance monthly. CONDICT, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

The most productive big farm (496 acres) at its price within 2 hours of this city is for sale, to close estate at a fraction of its cost; 8 sets of buildings; 5,000 fruit trees; will split up. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.—Beautiful town adjoining Ridgewood; exceptional homes at exceptional prices; large plots. Write for photos.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Montclair.—Opportunity of lifetime; new modern house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; every appointment; will sacrifice for $5,800. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Sta., Montclair.

MUST SELL
handsome home at bargain; price, $8,250; cash required, $500. House, Room 316, 1,328 Broadway.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

MASSACHUSETTS COUNTRY ESTATE.

235 acres; ¾ mile from centre beautiful manufacturing village on main line B. & A. R. R., between Springfield & Worcester; 10-room residence, 8-room cottage; large horse and hay barns; new sanitary stock barn for 48 head; carriage, ice, and poultry houses; running spring water to all buildings; fruit, wood, and timber; 35 head stock, 3 horses, and all tools, machinery, and crops; owner in ill-health; will sacrifice, 1-3 cash, balance secured. This is a rare opportunity. Address Hampshire Realty & Construction Co., 124 Union Street, Easthampton, Mass.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Florida.—Furnished house, 10 acres, orange belt, $450 cash; terms. 590 East 170th.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Canada is the place for your Summer cottage; now is the time to discuss the matter with Wayland Williams, Accountant, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Estate, farm or acreage, with good water front, within 60 miles from Times Square; Long Island preferred; for cash; owners only. Reply to N 121 Times.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, with accommodations for servant; location from 34th to 59th St., between Broadway and Madison Av.; rent $50 to $75. M 338 Times Downtown.

Studio Wanted.—A pianist wishes to hire a painter's furnished studio, with bedroom and bath; reply with particulars and price. N 111 Times.

Monthly.—Four, five room furnished housekeeping apartment; rent reasonable; references. N 105 Times.

Wanted—For Winter months, two, three room furnished apartment. Address N 89 Times.

FOR SALE.

VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete Stock of Records.
Open Evenings.
Write, call, or phone
622 Columbus.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,983 Broadway, near 67th.

Picture History of the War. For The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra a strong, handsome binder is sent by mail, full cloth, for $1, or half leather, gold trimmed, for $1.50. Subscription for the War Extra, $5 a year

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants; phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L," and surface cars; references absolutely essential. Superintendent on premises. Phone 2600—Col.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, and furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; reference; special rates on lease.

Entire floor,
four rooms, two baths,
kitchenette,
in old Colonial home off 8th Av.; sunny rooms, overlooking garden, suitable for bachelors; shown from 10 to 5.
18 West 8th St.
Telephone 535 Spring.

TO SUBLET AT A BARGAIN.
Nicely furnished 3-room elevator apartment, with private bath and kitchenette, cooking utensils, dishes, linen and silver included, near "L" and Subway, overlooking Morningside Park, near Central Park. Inquire at 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Columbus Av. Tel. River. 3970.

Riverside Drive, 678.—Four large, sunny rooms, foyer and bath; all outside, overlooking river; artistically furnished complete for housekeeping; tiled kitchen, parquet floors, Oriental rugs; excellent service; one block 145th St. Subway station. Clark, 3B.

Fully furnished seven-room corner apartment to sub-rent for Winter or longer; Forrest Chambers, Broadway and 113th St.; rent $2,200. Can be seen between 9 and 5. Apply Apartment 2C.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

HOMES OF QUALITY.
Rentals $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIKAS COMPANY.
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 6th Av.

121st, 509 West, (Columbia Grounds Opposite.)—Beautiful duplex studio apartments, four rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant. Yetman.

Riverside Drive, 524.—Five rooms; front apartment; attractively furnished; $75; private; see afternoons. Apt. 3. Telephone 4408 Morningside.

A.—A.—High-class furnished apartments wanted for waiting clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1. $90 per month. 250 West 76th St., corner Broadway.

A bachelor apartment, three rooms and bath, $35; overlooking park; furnished or unfurnished. N 79 Times.

Sublet for Winter delightful furnished apartment 8 rooms, elevator; near 86th St. Subway. Tel. after 10 o'clock. 4015 Schuyler.

Eight sunny rooms, beautifully furnished, housekeeping. 27 West 111th St. Telephone Chelsea 5413.

74th St., 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

123d, 513 West.—Front four rooms, bath; nicely furnished; reference. Superintendent.

94th, 206 West. (Adjoining Athorp Hote).—Elevator apartment five outside rooms, $80.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $50 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 84 East 32d St.

DO YOU WANT THE BEST?
Artistic apartment in most desirable location in city; ideal home for small family; quiet, high, exclusive; references exchanged. Feney, 507 5th Av.

TO SUBLET FROM NOV. 1 IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST., A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS, AND 2 BATHS. CAN BE DIVIDED.

50th St., 109-111 East.—Two large, light rooms and bath in elevator apartment; chambermaid service included in rent; reduced rentals.

Furnished apartment, Mayfield, 15 East 10th St., 5 rooms, bath; high-class modern building; $200 month. Supt., or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.

To sublet from Nov. 1 in THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., a beautifully furnished apartment of parlor, 2 bedrooms, and 2 baths; can be divided.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT, on fifth floor; overlooking Manhattan Square and Natural History Museum, one-half block from Central Park; eight rooms, 2 master's and 1 servant's bath; four master's rooms; south exposure; always light; very large living room; cool in Summer; convenient to elevated and Subway; will sublet at concession to Oct. 1, 1915, for $2,500; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent on premises, 44 West 77th St.

43 WEST 52D STREET.
One and two rooms and bath, $42 to $100 per month, including service in care of apartment, hot water, and steam heat. Meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises or at
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Telephone 6700 John. 62 Cedar St.

Two rooms and bath; steam, hot water, electric, gas; second floor front; 7 West 24th St.; on lot 25-foot front. Apply premises, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 Broadway, (at 26th.) Phone Farragut 9494.

A.—306 West 102d St., (near Riverside Drive.)—Entire fifth floor apartment, 8 rooms, fireproof building accommodating six families, elevator, beautiful outlook; rent, $1,300; possession. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

A.—CLAREMONT HALL,
301 West 112th St., (corner Broadway.)—Apartments five to seven rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rent, $600 to $1,100; possession. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

THE NORE
151 West 90th St., (corner Amsterdam Av.)—Six rooms and bath; modern improvements; rent, $40. Henry C. B. Stein, 242 East Houston St.

Liberal concessions for remaining apartments, New Marken, 570 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment, with all chutes, &c.; 3-4 rooms, all outside; $58 to $48. Owner on premises.

54th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Churchyard; 100 feet of lawn in front; two and four room apartments, all outside rooms. Call 7 West 12th St., or Carolin & Linnliken, 221 Fourth Av.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; eight rooms, with private hall and tiled bath; beautifully decorated; perfect light; excellent rear; rent, $1,200.

229 West 110th St., (corner Broadway.)—Fine apartment unrented; five large, light rooms; passenger elevator; rent, $780.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

A.—102 West 93d St.—Apartments of seven and eight large rooms; parquet floors; hall attendance; rents, $600 to $930.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

115th St., 70 WEST.—SIX LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH AT YOUR OWN FIGURE; HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT. APPLY JANITOR, 3365 CHELSEA.

244 WEST 104TH.
Eight light, very attractive rooms; $55 to $100; exceptional transportation; elevator; concessions.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 W. 111th St. Apt. 87.

157th, 616 West. (Near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments; four, five, six large, light rooms; $40 to $60.

347 West 56th.—7-8 large rooms; entirely light; elevator; convenient, desirable location; moderate.

125th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

94th, 28-32 West.—Two magnificent apartments; unusual sunny exposure; seven rooms, baths.

Park St., 14 West.—Private house; bachelors; 3 or 4 room suite; reasonable. Plaza 2121.

Wellsmore, S. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 6, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

147th St., 25 WEST.—Five rooms, bath, $70; lease; steam heat; reference.

"Madison Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, southeast corner 137th St.; $900 to $1,400.

Must sublet 4 rooms, high-class, non-elevator. Superintendent, 542 West 170th.

135th St., 60 West.—Six, seven, eight rooms; elevator; $50 to $80.

East Side.

87th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; conveniences; leases preferred.

50th St., 51 East.—Two rooms and bath, elevator, $35. Fred T. Barry Co., Agents, 1 Madison Av.

124 East 124th St.—Seven large light rooms and bath; $30-$35.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

East Side.

68TH ST., 43-47-51 East, at Park Av.
DOCTOR'S apart., 6 rooms, 2 baths; $1,200-$1,250.
RESIDENCE aparts., 6-7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,100-$1,450.
BACHELOR aparts., 3 rooms and bath; $600.
All Improvements, Standard Service.

56th St., 109-111 East.—Two large, light rooms and bath in elevator apartment; chambermaid service included in rent; reduced rentals.

92d, 74 East—Four light rooms, all improvements; top floor; private house; one or two adults; $30-$40, including electricity. Party that called Sunday afternoon please phone.

128 East 29th St., corner, 6 rooms, bath; steam, hot water; $35-$40.
LOUIS CARREAU, Agent, 796 6th Av.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $800, $960.

1,761-1,765 Madison Av., (corner of 116th St.)—Six large light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $20-$25.

1,911 Anthony Av., (corner Tremont.)—Six rooms and bath, all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $37.

1,787 Madison Av., (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

Bronx.

1,421 Boscobel Av., Highbridge.—Seven rooms, first floor and basement; private house; steam, gas, hot water heater; $38.

New Jersey.

Apartments for rent, Westwood, N. J., 7 rooms, porches, garden; $31 monthly. 6 rooms, porches, garden; $28 monthly. D. Sloat, 318 Broadway, New York.

Storage
Thirty cents a Line.

ANNONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 187-189 West 99th St., or Telephone 8062 or 8063 Riverside.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

117TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

36TH ST., 148 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

115TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

119TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

218T. 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Sunny rooms; private bath; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

39TH ST., (842 Lexington Av.)—Cheerful, large rooms; excellent meals; private.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Pleasant surroundings; excellent cuisine; exceptional conveniences; telephone. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, private bath; one small room. Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms, private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

77TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Comfortably furnished rooms; steam, hot water; home cooking.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

23D, 424 WEST.—Massachusetts lady offers attractive rooms; unexcelled home cooking; reasonable.

49TH, 60 WEST.—Exclusive home; double room; running water; electricity; excellent table.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electricity; table board; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private bath; electricity, references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, and private bath; table guests accommodated.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive large room; also single room; steam; board optional.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.
TABLE D'HOTE, 50c.
Served every evening, 6-8. Double rooms, private baths; single rooms; steam heat, electric lights; table board; reasonable.

72D, 122 and 131 WEST.—Attractive rooms and suites for families; private bath; superior table; references; table guests accommodated.

72D, 263 and 265 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive front rooms; private bath; superior cuisine; dancing evenings.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Double and single room; southern exposure; superior cuisine.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor front, sunny room, with board; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension for those seeking refined surroundings; exquisite suite in rose velvet carpets, velour draperies, bedroom suite French gray furniture; private bath; also second floor large, sunny front and rear room equally elegant furnishings; superior home table; electricity, phone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, sunny rooms; shower; gentlemen; rate reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST. THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; purefood; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, second; also small; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 54 WEST.—Sunny single room on second floor; excellent table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS; good, substantial home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house, home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

83D, 55 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms, bath; southern exposure; board optional.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private bath; home comforts; board optional.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Desirable large room, private bath; smaller rooms; excellent table, 87TH, 70 WEST.—Handsome rooms, excellent cuisine; refined neighborhood; references; table guests.

92D, 148 WEST.—Select American family offers homelike accommodations to refined gentlemen; clean rooms, large and small; electric lights; telephone; excellent board. Tel. 3855—River.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; also other rooms; good meals; parlor dining; table guests.

93D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful large connecting rooms; private bath; excellent meals; references.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; refined surroundings; good home cooking; parlor dining guests; under new management.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor dining room; excellent table; telephone; electricity.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; excellent cuisine; telephone; reference.

96TH, 54 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Good rooms and board; terms moderate.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Large, outside, sunny room; lavatory; steam; electricity; attractively furnished; private family; block Subway, "L"; references essential; high-class elevator apartment. Roger.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

105TH, 78 WEST.—Spacious front room; also suite; exceptional table; reasonable; Southerners.

110TH, 141 WEST.—Few refined guests accommodated; reasonable, home comforts; handsome apartment.

115TH, 660 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

140TH, 305 West, (Hamilton Grange.)—Desirable; large room; excellent table; Subway, elevated; reference exchanged. Y 287 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

142D, 683 WEST.—Handsome rooms, overlooking Hudson; continuous heat, hot water; excellent table, telephone; select private house; references.

BROADWAY, 2,493.—Beautiful warm, sunny room, overlooking Hudson; running water; small, congenial family; excellent table; couple, $20, $14 for one; single room, adjoining bath, $8. Apt. 15.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

157TH, SUBWAY.—Pleasant room; steam heat; excellent board. Phone 203 Audubon.

FRENCH FAMILY of culture offer board and French conversation at $15 a week to person appreciating refined home; no other boarders; references exchanged. Answer Mme. Roche, 102 West 90th.

LENOX AV., 342.—Large, attractive rooms, with dressing rooms; excellent table.

NEAR 110TH ST. SUBWAY.—FOR CONVALESCENT, NURSE OR CHRONIC CASE; SPECIAL DIETS; REFERS TO LEADING PHYSICIANS.
RIVERSIDE—3577.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445.—Attractive home, private family, for refined gentleman. Apt. 42.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities, Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y., 2,161 Yonkers.

MOTT HOUSE, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat, shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $9 up. Tel. 525 J.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

167TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio room; running water, steam heat, phone; private house.

177TH ST., 140 EAST.—Desirable room, with or without board; private family.

179TH ST., 134 EAST.—Sunny suite; two large rooms, bath; telephone; gentlemen; references.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, 120 EAST.—Beautiful furnished rooms and parlor floor for business purpose or for doctor; table guests accommodated.

40TH ST., (94 Park Av.)—Large room, with bath; private house; gentleman.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired hotel life, can find homelike, comfortable room, private bath; breakfast if desired; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; reference.

47TH, 181 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, adjoining bath; private house; reference.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant large, small rooms; select private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel Plaza 1304.

60TH, 134 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; suitable for one or two; shower bath.

72D, 230 EAST.—Large room; every convenience; private family; bath; references required.

79TH ST., 184 EAST.—Dainty furnished rooms; modern conveniences; private residence.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; bath; every convenience; also back parlor; refined private home, (owner.)

MADISON AV., 175.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, with private bath; also single; central.

9TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences; telephone; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity; telephone.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand. Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, in high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, fine room, private bath; electricity, steam; telephone; excellent house.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome, large room; private bath; steam, electricity, phone; single gentleman.

50TH ST., 43 WEST.—High-class house offers accommodations to gentleman; rooms hot, cold water; baths; breakfast if desired.

52D, 238 WEST.—Nicely furnished double, single rooms; hot, cold running water; private house; telephone.

52D, 241 WEST.—Small and large rooms; shower bath, telephone; all conveniences; near Broadway. Columbus 5488.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nice, clean, well-heated room; quiet, respectable house; telephone.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all improvements; quiet, refined house; near Subway.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms; nicely furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone; kitchenette; excellent location; $10, $11, $12.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Room with alcove; also large, sunny room; modern conveniences; select location; telephone.

65TH ST., 5 WEST.—Large front room; well furnished, well kept; telephone, steam; one or two gentlemen; $6. Beeson.

68TH, 30 WEST.—Large, front room; private dressing room adjoining; all conveniences.

68TH, 33 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; gentlemen; unlimited hot water; bath adjoining.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private bath; also small rooms.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; 1 flight up; gentleman.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Large room, private bath, telephone; meals optional; ladies preferred.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH ST., 30 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH, 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parquet floor; rugs; hot water; heat; gentlemen.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, bath adjoining; continuous hot water; references.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large; running water.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 103 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; continuous hot water; Subway around corner.

71ST ST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room, private bath. Columbus 10106.

71ST ST., 282 WEST.—Beautiful front corner room; suite suitable two, three gentlemen; electricity; phone.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Private family offers single rooms or suite; meals optional.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large, small; bath; $5, $6. 9987 Columbus.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 208 WEST.—Parlor, running water, business, living, large, medium, front rooms.

73D, WEST, (between Broadway and West End.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen; references exchanged. Y 287 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

73D, 272 WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Double, medium, single; showers; electricity; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with or without bath; also small room.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Comfortably furnished new room adjoining bath, single or double; private house; elegant neighborhood; near Subway.

74TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH, 116 WEST.—One large room, private house; electricity; steam heat; references.

76TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large second-story room, southern exposure; running water, shower; electricity.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Single front room; electricity; running water; adjoining bath; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room; moderate price; references.

77TH, 180 WEST.—Exceptionally large, warm room; southern exposure; next bath; reference.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; gentlemen; also physician's office.

77TH, 141 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; (private family.)

78TH, 160 WEST.—Beautiful large room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; single room.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

79TH, 173 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; southern exposure; Subway, telephone.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, single rooms; private baths; electricity; Subway.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH ST., 167 WEST.—Convenient Subway, "L;" private house; southern exposure. 5127 Schuyler.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive large room; Meal location; convenient Subway and "L."

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front room; Subway; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Elegant large and medium rooms; private baths; excellent table.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Business man or woman can find REALLY DESIRABLE and well-furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment, connecting or single; southern exposure; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 184 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable rates; gentlemen.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; rent two beautiful front sunny rooms; references. M. M. Levy.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room; bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5194

82D ST., 138 WEST.—Well furnished suite or single; private house; telephone, elevator.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractive large and small sunny rooms; private bath.

84TH, 133 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one or two; housekeeping if desired. Guldemeister.

84TH ST., 20 WEST.—Cozy room; quiet, refined apartment; references; phone, Ochs.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Private house; large, small; home surroundings; central location; telephone.

85TH ST., 256 WEST.—Two rooms, front; suite, private entrance; phone; lady or gentleman; meals optional. O'Brien.

337 WEST 86TH.
Rooms, southern exposure, near Riverside; Subway.

87, 251 WEST.—Single room apartment, private family; gentleman preferred; references. Apartment 23, Schuyler 5756.

87TH, 852 WEST.—Private family, owning home, will rent good-sized room, next to bath, to gentleman; $6.

88TH, 259 WEST, (near West End.)—Exceptional, large front room; new, handsomely furnished; twin beds; running water; electricity; near bath; suitable two gentlemen or couple; second floor; private house. Phone 7800 River.

88TH, 103 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentlemen preferred; references. Riverside 7013.

88TH, 172 WEST.—Beautiful large room, all conveniences; private house; suitable for two.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, bath; single; electricity; steam. 5258 River.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium rooms; convenient "L," Subway; reference.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room; dressing room; clean, select house; telephone; references.

92D, 148 WEST.—Select American family; clean, comfortable rooms; large and small; electric light; references. Tel. 8355 Riverside.

98D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large rooms for two; very low rates.

93D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; $6 and $7.

94TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large front room; bay window, running water; quiet, refined house.

94TH ST., 815 WEST.—American lady offers room, elevator apartment, private family. Gill.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Room in private house; near Subway, "L" express.

95TH, 122 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED, BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; HOT WATER; EVERY CONVENIENCE; GENTLEMAN.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Linz.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Single room; quiet home; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apartment 41.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Medium front; running water; business lady only; refined. Post.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Apt. 7-C.

97TH ST., 230 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Very large, cheerful front room; also single room; running water, heated; for people who would appreciate congenial home and good meals in high-class elevator apartment; reasonable. Barger, Apt. 7C.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

97TH ST., 141 WEST.—Large and medium sized room; comfortably furnished; good home cooking; table guests.

101ST, 230 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping, $4; smaller, $2.50. McNamara.

102D ST., WEST, (between Broadway and West End Av.)—Large, light room; adjoining bath; no other roomers; high class. Phone 6154 Riverside. Apartment 4E.

103D, 129 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny front, back rooms; bath; all cars.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Sunny front; private family; elevator; superior table optional. Phillips.

107TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive parlor with bedroom adjoining; also single room. Virtue.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; modern conveniences; $6-$4. Smith.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Light, heated single room, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; refined private family; $3.50; references. Apt. 43.

111TH, 521 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; gentlemen; reasonable. Apartment 2.

111TH, 536 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; suitable couple; single. Apt. 4B.

112TH ST., 522 WEST.—Sunny room; electricity, telephone; Subway; reasonable. Apt. 16.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Sunny; elevator, telephone; New Englanders; $4; restaurant in house. Merriam.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Bright, well furnished single; electricity, steam heat. 3583 Morningside. Clark.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Sunny, well furnished; lavatory; near Riverside. Inquire Hall, operator.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Sunny, outside room; private family; references; elevator. Apartment 5C.

115TH, 412 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom adjoining; business couple or gentlemen. Mackenzie.

117TH, 494 WEST.—Corner Amsterdam; very light, heated room, facing street; bath; telephone. Apartment 20; $3. Gedick.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated large, small rooms; telephone; splendid restaurant. Sullivan.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 455 WEST.—Attractive outside light rooms; [illegible]

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

118TH, 420 WEST.—One, two, or three rooms, furnished or en suite. Superintendent.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Front double room; running water; southern exposure; refined house.

119TH, 367 WEST.—High-classed; all improvements; telephone; private house; very reasonable.

121ST ST., 420 WEST, (Apt. 24.)—Attractive, furnished large or two connecting rooms; elevator, electricity; near Subway; opposite college.

121ST ST., 537 WEST.—One large furnished room, with lavatory; one small room for gentleman. Apartment 54.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Attractively furnished single or double room; excellent restaurant. Yetman.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, sunny room; business woman, couple; permanent. Apt. 56.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Newly decorated outside room, top floor. Apt. 63.

122D, (126 Claremont Av., Riverside.)—Cozily furnished room in elegant apartment. Volmer.

122D, 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms, furnished, unfurnished; elevator; telephones. Apartment 51.

122D ST., (3,089 Broadway.)—Cheerful, sunny, newly furnished room; apartment; $3.50. Brown.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; also two-room suites. Sherman.

123D, 548 WEST.—Beautiful, homelike, furnished first-floor front room, with lavatory, adjoining bath; price, $5. Phone 654 Morningside.

123D ST., (540 Manhattan Av.)—Front room; electricity; adjoining shower bath; private family; $6. Apartment 41L.

129TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished, best order; 2 large rooms, kitchenette; telephone.

136TH, 530 West.—Large, light, comfortable; private family; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 64.

136TH, 618 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, light rooms; phone; Subway; reasonable. McDonough.

140TH ST., 483 WEST.—Handsome rooms; bath; breakfast optional; references. Phone 7983 Audubon.

160TH ST., 564 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Unusually large, comfortable room in Broadway high-class apartment with private family; $6 week.

179TH, 000 WEST.—Room for gentleman; conveniences; no other roomers. Apartment 31. Phone 3330 Audubon.

184TH, 601 WEST.—Outside room; quiet place; permanent; well-bred tenant. 5D.

A.—Small private family would rent well-furnished room to gentleman who could appreciate a comfortable, refined home; exceptionally well-cooked Sunday breakfasts included in price of room. Seen 10-12, 5-8. 60 West 126th.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $5 to $10 weekly each.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, 740 Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson; well heated; convenient; private shower. Apt. 6B, 4570 Audubon.

BROADWAY, (112th St.)—Fine large room in two-room apartment; adjoins bath with shower; business man or woman. Vosburgh, 2,580 Broadway. Tel. 3903 Morningside.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive room; kitchen privileges. Apartment 8T.

CONGENIAL COUPLE will share modern apartment with gentleman of means; exceptional accommodations, location, and references. Box S 51 Times.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Large, sunny room; also small room; private residence; references; telephone; breakfast optional.

ELEGANTLY furnished, medium and large rooms, 724 St., near Broadway; refined house. Address L 14 Times.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11.—141st, Convent Av.; comfortable double room, adjoining bath; $4.50.

LARGE, pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for two; use of kitchen; all modern improvements. Tel. Morningside 7190. Collins.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106 WEST.—Delightful, outside rooms; southern exposure; corner. Apartment 92.

WEST END AV., 611.—Magnificent large room; private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

WEST END AV., 543.—Room, with private bath; will arrange kitchenette, also give use of living room; references.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

A large front room, first floor, for studio or private business. 350 Madison Av.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

WANTED—Furnished room, with bath, by young man, location west of Broadway, between 72d St. and 110th St. Box K; 48 Times.

GENTLEMAN wants furnished room between 25th and 47th Sts., east side; letters with statement of prices under N 116 Times.

Dressmakers—Milliners.
Thirty cents a line.

DRESSMAKER and LADIES' TAILOR.—Remodeling; reasonable. Telephone 3224 Greeley. S 26 Times.

Purchase and Exchange

BIG CHICAGO YARDS AVOID MEAT TIEUP

Quarantine Order Brought Fear for the Country's Chief Source of Supply.

AFFECTS ONLY LIVE CATTLE

Authorities Interpret Sweeping Injunction to Permit Meat Shipments —Four States Under the Ban.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Orders issued at Washington quarantining cattle, sheep and hogs in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Pennsylvania on account of hoof and mouth disease caused consternation at the Union Stock Yards today. It was feared that there would be an absolute embargo on the great cattle centre. There were apprehensions that the country's meat supply might be tied up. There were many conferences over the situation, and as a result the situation was cleared up tonight. There will be no embargo on meat from the Chicago yards. The Federal authorities tonight made this interpretation of the order:

"Cattle, sheep and hogs from any State not under quarantine may be shipped into Illinois for immediate slaughter at Chicago, Peoria or East St. Louis and the dressed meat therefrom, subject to the usual food inspection, may be shipped anywhere."

An order to this effect was issued at the Stock Yards after Federal officials had announced the quarantine. The Illinois State Live Stock Commission also issued an order that shipments could be made from any point within the State for immediate slaughter at Chicago, Peoria and East St. Louis. As understood at the Stock Yards the quarantine situation remains about the same as it was on Saturday, that is, no live stock may be shipped into the quarantined districts and then shipped out again as live stock. It must be immediately slaughtered at the places designated. Heretofore about 50,000 cattle and 200,000 sheep a month have been shipped through the Union Stock Yards as stockers and feeders. This, according to officials, is the only business that will be affected by the order, except the cessation of shipments from other quarantined States.

The Chicago stock yards immediately are to be disinfected and all the cattle there inspected.

Dr. R. A. Ramsey, chief of the field inspection of the Bureau of Animal Industry, after conferring with Dr. D. E. Dyson, State veterinarian, and A. G. Leonard, President of the Union Stock Yards, recommended the modified form of quarantine over Illinois because, he said, he had found that affected cattle had passed through Chicago from an affected area in Michigan. Mr. Leonard said the quarantine would not cause any serious handicap to the full operation of business at the stock yards. Meat prices or employment would not be affected, he said.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—After a day of conferences among officials here this explanation of the Government's action as to the quarantine was issued at the Department of Agriculture:

"The quarantine of live stock on account of outbreaks of the foot and mouth disease has been extended to cover the entire area of the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania. In addition, restrictions have been placed upon shipments of stock from Ohio. The order extending this quarantine was signed by the Secretary of Agriculture on Nov. 2, and goes into effect immediately.

"The provisions of this quarantine are practically the same as previously announced for a few counties in Michigan and Indiana. No cattle, sheep, or swine can be shipped from these States in interstate commerce, and all fodder and animal products of every sort which might possibly convey the disease must be thoroughly disinfected.

"The quarantined States are not only prohibited from shipping cattle to uninfected areas, but they cannot even send shipments of stock from one infected area to another. No cases of foot and mouth disease have as yet been discovered in Ohio, but on account of the fact that shipments from infected areas have been made to this State it has been found necessary to place practically the same restrictions on interstate shipments from Ohio as on those from the four other States.

"One instance of foot and mouth disease has been found among the stock exhibited at the National Dairy Show in Chicago. In order to prevent the spread of the infection, the other animals are now guarded by sheets saturated with disinfectants and inclosing the stalls, in much the same way as human patients are isolated in hospitals."

The present epidemic, it was said, originated in Southern Michigan in August, but was not discovered until Oct. 15. Department officials explained today the spread of the disease was wonderfully rapid. It is so highly contagious that cattle passing through pens and alleyways where infected livestock have preceded them, acquire the infection. Many Federal Inspectors are at work in Michigan, Indiana, and in Illinois. More will be sent to Pennsylvania and Ohio. These men will make farm-to-farm inspections.

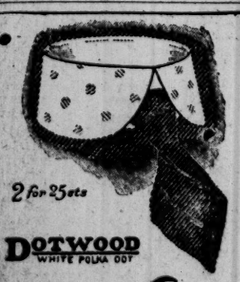
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2.—The Union Stock Yards here, one of the main gateways through which Western cattle reach the Atlantic Coast, was put under quarantine today and disinfection will be completed tomorrow. All the cattle and swine in the yards are for local consumption, and no large shipments are expected. Only one case of the foot and mouth disease was discovered, and it was immediately isolated. N. E. Critchfield, Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, and C. J. Marshall, State Veterinarian, spent the day here. Stock yard officials say they have the situation well in hand.

As a large part of the fresh meat consumed here is slaughtered locally, dealers fear a meat famine if the quarantine against shipments of cattle into the city is prolonged.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 2.—State Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman today issued an order prohibiting the importation of livestock into Kentucky from Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

Dies of Football Injuries.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2.—James Levery, 19 years old, of Ambridge, Penn., died in a hospital here today from injuries received in a football game Saturday. He was buried in a scrimmage and his back broken. It is the second football fatality here this season.


2 for 25 cts
DOTWOOD
WHITE POLKA DOT
THE NEW E&W RED-MAN COLLAR
EARL & WILSON,
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

BAD WHISKY KILLS 14.

40 Drank Drug Store Concoction and Others May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 2.—In two days fourteen residents of Bristol, a village thirty miles from here, have died as a result of drinking liquor purchased at the drug store of Dr. D. A. Bisbee. Several more are in a critical condition and death is expected. It is known that at least forty persons drank the poison.

Dr. Bisbee, who has twice been arrested for selling liquor illegally, is nearly 70 years of age. The whisky which caused the fatalities was purchased on Sunday, and the autopsies, performed by Dr. B. H. Stone, State Director of Hygiene, indicate that wood alcohol instead of grain alcohol was used as the basis.

The first case which attracted the attention of the authorities was that of Fred O'Brien of Bristol. He was attacked with cramps and became blind about 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon and died soon afterward. A little later Wallace Manner of Bristol and Ernest Duprey of New Haven died. All three said they had drunk liquor purchased at the drug store. Eleven more men died today with the same symptoms. All said that they had drunk Dr. Bisbee's whisky. Those who died today were Phillip Tatro of St. George, Cyrus Curry, Patrick Welch, Lester L. James, Francis McBride, Charles Hines, Lewis and George Booska, Samuel King and Wallace Hammer of Bristol, and Aldice Jackman of South Lincoln.

Dr. Bisbee has been arrested and is now in jail on a charge of selling liquor illegally. Bail is refused awaiting a further investigation. It is understood that Dr. Bisbee's method was to tell customers to help themselves, and they would leave the money on the counter while he sat a window to watch for policemen. It will probably be his defense that the men helped themselves to the liquor. Bristol for several years has been a prohibition town.

NEW BATTLESHIP DISABLED.

Argentine Dreadnought's Turbines Crippled on Trial Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—The $11,000,000 dreadnought Moreno, built for the Argentine Republic by the New York Shipbuilding Company, has been disabled through an accident to one of her turbines while on a trial trip off the coast of Maine. The vessel was forced to put in at Rockland, Me., where more than forty of the observers, sent out by the builders, were landed and shipped back to Camden, N. J., by rail. The crippled dreadnought then made her way to the Fore River shipyard at Quincy, Mass., where she is now undergoing repairs.

Men who were aboard the big battleship state that engine trouble was experienced almost from the start of the trial trip. First the port engine went bad and repairs to this were made while at sea. Then the starboard engine caused a day's delay, and after this had been repaired the centre engine broke down completely. Efforts to put the big turbine back in commission failed and a quick run for the coast was made.

While President Samuel Knox of the New York Shipbuilding Company has issued a statement stating that the mishap is not considered serious, the fact that the employes of the yard who were aboard have returned home is taken to indicate that it will take a long time to make the necessary repairs. President Knox's statement was:

"The New York Shipbuilding Company does not consider the accident that disabled one of the turbines of the battleship Moreno to be a serious matter, and it is possible that the necessary repairs can be made while she is being tested in other directions than for speed. She was taken to the Fore River shipyard because it was that company which built her engines. The fact that some of our men were returned from Rockland by rail was simply due to matters of office expediency."

The Moreno is the largest battleship ever built on the Delaware River.

PAY GOLD DEBTS IN TRADE.

American Financial Conferees Expect Problem to Solve Itself.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Several members of the committee appointed to confer regarding foreign exchange and the cotton situation with Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett, the representatives of the British Treasury, are absent from Washington and no further conferences will be held until later in the week.

The statement made last week that a tentative agreement had been reached in the conference on Friday, which had been telegraphed to London for consideration by the British Government, was pronounced today at the Treasury Department as perhaps somewhat stronger than the actual circumstances warranted. It was said that the statement sent to London was not a final agreement, but a series of interrogations contingent on certain possible situations in the money market and was preparatory to the ultimate solution of the problem.

Sir George Paish's prediction that the reopening of the Stock Exchanges would not be accompanied by the dumping of securities on the market is doubted in some quarters. It is also regarded as advisable to ascertain the scope of trade movements which just now seem to be assuming an unusual volume and tending to produce a large balance in favor of the United States within a short time. The American conferees take the view that it would be unnecessary to ship any considerable amount of gold abroad to meet maturing obligations when they might be paid with a transfer of credits for supplies now going across the seas.

SECOND MISSING GIRL FOUND

Two Men Arrested After Runaways Tell of Abduction.

Emily Weishart, 15 years old, who ran away from home a week ago last Sunday with Martha Weyer, 16, of 307 Tenth Avenue, Astoria, both intending to become motion picture actresses, returned to her home, 368 Tenth Avenue, Astoria, on Sunday evening. She was found by her father and Detective Teeven crouching in the hallway, ill and despondent.

Miss Weyer returned home late Friday evening, and told of having met two young men in Manhattan who promised to obtain positions for them, and took them to a resort in Tenth Street, near Third Avenue, Manhattan. There they were made prisoners, she said, until Miss Weyer escaped, partly clothed, by climbing down a fire escape.

Miss Weishart said she was maltreated and finally thrust into the street with only enough money to pay her carfare home when the story of Miss Weyer's escape and return home appeared in the morning papers of Sunday. On information obtained from the two girls the police arrested two men, who said they were William Burke of 307 East Tenth Street and Harry Iscovitch of 257 East Ninth Street. They were held in $1,000 bail, pending examination.

FLAGG CONVICTED OF STOCK FRAUDS

Speculator Who Promised Customers 52% Profit Found Guilty on Six Counts.

MONEY WAS THROWN AWAY

Prosecutor Rebukes ex-U. S. Treasurer Morgan — A Frame-Up, Says Counsel for Defense.

Jared Flagg, who advertised that he had a plan by which his customers could earn 1 per cent. a week on their investments in Wall Street, was found guilty last night of six of the seven counts against him in the Federal District Court before Judge Rudkin. The trial had been in progress for two weeks. Flagg was permitted to continue his $25,000 bail until Friday, when a motion for a new trial will be argued.

In summing up for Flagg, John M. Coleman made a great point of the fact that the Government had not been able to produce a single one of his client's 871 customers to file a complaint, and that it could not show that one of them had ever closed out his account. There was, he asserted, no complainant except "this little, hallowed, sacred group supposed to represent the Government."

The whole charge, Mr. Coleman said, was a frame-up. Flagg was running a conservative margin business and was consistently beating the market, and so he asked the jury to understand that there were certain interests in the Street which desired to see him closed up. As for the 52 per cent. a year, Mr. Coleman said that was not the profit Flagg made on the stocks he purchased. On those he only cleared 5 per cent., a very conservative figure. The 52 per cent. was made because he was only putting up margins.

Assistant District Attorney Thompson, representing the Government, attacked Flagg by bringing the evidence of his books to counteract the satisfaction of his customers. They showed, he said, that Flagg had not only thrown his customers' money away in Wall Street but had also charged them double commissions. The Government's auditors had drawn up monthly statements of Flagg's business and these showed losses.

Flagg had never used more than $100,000 margin in Wall Street, Mr. Thompson said, and had never followed the system he professed to use. If it were true that he had earned in Wall Street the $600,000 profits he paid out to his customers, how was it, the prosecutor asked, that when his office was raided only $190,000 was found? There was another $1,200,000 which customers had paid in, but, he said, was not accounted for.

Mr. Thompson also referred to the part that Daniel N. Morgan, Treasurer of the United States under President Cleveland, had taken in Flagg's scheme and said that he regretted that the former Treasurer had been induced to sell an honored name for a paltry one-half of one per cent. commission.

Judge Rudkin in his charge ruled that there was nothing in Flagg's scheme if honestly and fairly conducted, which could be called a fraud, but the jury must consider whether the representations he made about it were fraudulent.

The jury retired at 5:30 P. M., and after dining began its deliberations at 7 o'clock. It reached its verdict at 10:15. It is believed that when Mr. Coleman moves on Friday to set aside the verdict of guilty he will make reference to the action of the Government in seizing Flagg's books in the raid and will contend that the constitutional rights of his client were invaded by his records being held for three years by the Government.

ARTISTS SHOW GENEROSITY.

Their Pictures Sold Regardless of Value to Aid War Sufferers.

Prominent artists are showing great generosity in the disposal of their pictures at the exposition and sale of paintings and sculpture that is now going on at the Pietro Studios, 630 Fifth Avenue, for the benefit of the war sufferers. The artists have given permission to have the pictures sold quite regardless of their real value and the reputation of the artists, that during these hard times money may be obtained for the Red Cross work. Visitors make bids for the pictures, and the highest price takes them.

A signed proof etching by John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy, a copy of one of his pictures in the Metropolitan Art Museum, sold for $6.50. Cecilia Beaux's study for her portrait of Paul Jones sold for $50. A "River Scene," by Charles Reiffel, sold for $50; Paul Connoyer's "Old Gate, Moret, France," was sold to Mrs. Harriet Minot Laughlin, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, for $200. Lucia Fairchild Fuller, whose miniatures on ivory bring from $500 to $1,000, has allowed one, "Silvia," to go for $30 at this sale. Mrs. Piutti has purchased Bessie Potter Vonnoh's "Youth" for $12, and "Dance," by the same artist, brought $30.

Artists are still coming in to offer their pictures, and Francis Richter, the blind pianist, pupil of Leschetizky, a refugee from Paris, plays for the pleasure of the guests.

AN ARROW Notch COLLAR
They have the same domestic laundry finish that is the distinguishing quality mark of the higher-priced collars.
2 for 25 cents
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., TROY, N. Y.
Makers of ARROW SHIRTS

SEEKS $440,000 COMMISSION

Assignee of H. B. Walmsley Sues on $11,000,000 Hotel Deal.

Marion Shaeffer, assignee of Hardie B. Walmsley, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Benjamin F. Norris and Morris A. Hulett for $440,000, said to be due for commissions for the sale of a hotel to be built on the east side of Times Square between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets. The complaint said that about June 1 Mr. Walmsley was employed by the defendants to procure a purchaser for the hotel and site for $11,000,000. Mr. Walmsley was to receive 4 per cent. commission.

According to the complaint, about June 15 Mr. Walmsley made a contract with C. M. Higgins of 26 Broadway and Frederick A. Wallis of 111 Broadway and their associates, for the purchase of the hotel at the price set. A company was to be organized with a capital of $11,000,000, of which $1,000,000 was to be paid in cash, $7,000,000 in first mortgage bonds, and $2,500,000 in second mortgage bonds. On taking title $500,000 was to be paid. The complaint said that after these arrangements had been made the defendants notified Mr. Walmsley that an effort to borrow $7,000,000 to put the project into effect had failed, and that as no more than $4,000,000 could be procured it had been decided to drop the matter. The suit is for 4 per cent. on $11,000,000.

PRESIDENT AIDS A SAILOR.

Smooths Way for Vera Cruz Hero Seeking Department Job.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—President Wilson today signed an Executive order under which Edward A. Gisburne of Washington, an enlisted man of the navy, who distinguished himself and was wounded in the attack on Vera Cruz, will be appointed to a place in the classified service "without regard to his physica' condition," and without entering a competitive examination. The Executive order contains this explanation:

"Mr. Gisburne was a messenger boy in the classified service of the Navy Department from Sept. 14, 1908, to Feb. 7, 1910, when he resigned to enlist in the navy. He was honorably discharged from the navy on Aug. 29, 1914, by reason of disability resulting from wouhds incurred in the line of duty, and was awarded a medal of honor for attempting to save a comrade while wounded himself. Under the law he is entitled to preference in original appointment if found, upon examination, to possess the required business capacity.

"This action is taken upon the request of the Postmaster at Boston, Mass., and the Executive order is recommended by the Civil Service Commission.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Evgs. at 8. 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.
Full Election Returns Read from Stage Tonight.
Next Sunday—SOUSA—Seats Now.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today and Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA $1.50 MATINEE TODAY.
Marie Tempest
Supported by W. Graham Browne and London Company.
In HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy,
"MARY GOES FIRST"

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
$1.50 Election Day Matinee Today.
In One Word—VICTORY!
The Battle Cry
with Wm. Farnum & Grace Elliston
Drama of Heroic Dimensions! NEVER TRIVIAL! NO CROOKS!
"A Thriller." —Tribune
25c to $2—Tom'w Mat., Best Seats $1

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St.
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Tom'w, Sat. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

SHUBERT Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today & Tom'w 2:15
MR. FAVERSHAM in BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY. THE HAWK
Extra $1.50 Mat. Today

44TH ST. Theatre, B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY.
The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s
THE LILAC DOMINO
"Scores Triumph." —Eve. Mail.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Reg. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
SPECIAL ELECTION MAT. TODAY.
IN THESE TROUBLOUS TIMES OF WAR AND BUSINESS DEPRESSION.
Under Cover
MAKES YOU FORGET YOUR WORRIES BY TAKING YOU TO A LAND OF LAUGHTER, LOVE, AND EXCITEMENT.

WINTER GARDEN DANCING AROUND
B'way & 50th. Evenings 8. Election Day Mat. Today 2.
AL JOLSON and Co. of 125, Incl. BERNARD GRANVILLE.
FULL ELECTION RETURNS READ FROM THE STAGE.

CASINO Broadway & 39th. TONIGHT 8:15.
Lew Fields, Inc., presents a new musical comedy.
SUZI
JOSE COLLINS Connie Ediss, Lew Hearn and TOM McNAUGHTON.
MATINEE TOMORROW BEST SEATS $1.50

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
Special $1.50 Election Day Matinee Today.
JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

AFTER YOU VOTE TODAY
Go and See the Biggest Play New York Has Ever Seen.
LIFE
At the Big Manhattan Opera House Eighth Avenue and 35th St.
TODAY—POPULAR PRICE MATINEE—25c TO $1.00. 1,000 GOOD ORCHESTRA SEATS AT 75c.
Plenty of good seats in box office now. Election Returns Read From Stage.

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Pop. Mat. Today & Tom'w 2:15.
FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS, including
"Little Face' a bare-legged scream."—Herald.
Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
$1.50 Election Day Matinee Today.
"WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Today & Tomorrow.
ELECTION DAY MATINEE TODAY.
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
MOST REMARKABLE PLAY IN NEW YORK.

BOOTH Thea. 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY.
Experience
A Bigger, Better Play Than "Everywoman."
Good Seats in First Balcony, 50c, 75c and $1.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25c, 50c, 75c.
"The Third Party" with TAYLOR HOLMES and WALTER JONES

THESE LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. TODAY, Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
3 Mats. This Week—Today, Wed., Sat.
WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY
A vital, throbbing, human play, superbly acted.
Elsie Ferguson
"Outcast" A new play by HUBERT HENRY DAVIES
In

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10.
3 Mats. This Week—Today, Tom'w, Sat.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

HUDSON W. 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
ELECTION DAY MAT. TODAY.
ROSE STAHL "A PERFECT LADY."

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way, 43d St. M. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO 44 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat.
ELECTION DAY MAT. TODAY | LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Phantom Rival

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights. ENTIRE ORCH 25c
NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Nights 25c to $1. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat.
JOHN MASON in "Big Jim Garrity."

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY.
PAPA'S DARLING
NOTABLE CAST OF 75.

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 8:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Tel. 3093 Bryant.
TONIGHT ELECTION RETURNS.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. LAST WEEK. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING

NEXT MON Mrs. Patrick Campbell In G. Bernard Shaw's "PYGMALION."

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Tomorrow at 2:15.
LAST 2 DAYS (Last time Tomorrow Eve.)
THE SALAMANDER By OWEN JOHNSON.

BEGINNING FRIDAY NIGHT NOV. 6 SEATS TODAY
NAZIMOVA in "THAT SOMETHING"
Modern Drama by B. M'DONALD HASTINGS.

FULTON 46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
TWIN BEDS

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Extra Mat. TODAY "Bringing Up Father"

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Saturday.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

ELMENDORF
CARNEGIE HALL—57TH ST.
5 SUNDAY EVENINGS, 8:30.
5 MONDAY MATINEES, 2:45.
TWO COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE.
5 DIVERSIFIED & TOPICAL SUBJECTS
Nov. 8 & 9.....Around the World
Nov. 15 & 16.....Around the Mediterranean
Nov. 22 & 23.....Around Northern Europe
Nov. 29 & 30.....Around Southern Europe
Dec. 6 & 7.....Around the United States
COURSE TICKETS, $5, $4, $3, $2.50.
SUBSCRIPTION SALE CLOSES TOMORROW (WED.) AT 5 P. M.
TICKETS FOR SINGLE LECTURES THURSDAY. PRICES 50c. TO $1.50.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Tonight at 8:15,
PAVLOWA
and Her DISTINGUISHED COMPANY
Orchestra of 50.
New Ballets, Divertisements, and MODERN BALL ROOM DANCES
Tickets $5, $3, $2, $1.50, $1. Boxes $50, $100.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow (Wed.) Ev. at 8:15
JOINT RECITAL.
Mme. SCHNABEL-TOLLEFSEN Pianist.
HORATIO CONNELL Baritone.
Seats $1.50 to 50 cts. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Nov. 6, at 3.
Costume Song Recital Yvonne De Treville
Three Centuries of Prime-Donne.
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